

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

## PREFERENCE TO SPANISH WAR MEN OPPOSED

Civil Service Commissioner Protests to Legislature Against Giving to Veterans of Recent Conflict Added Credit in Examinations

## PRESENT AID ENOUGH

Remonstrants Advance as Argument That No State Makes Extra Provisions and That Governors Have Vetoed Bills

In a communication received by members of the Legislature today the Massachusetts civil service commission protests against the passage of the bill giving to Spanish war veterans preference in civil service examinations.

The association states that under rule 96 established by the civil service commission credit is already given for military service. The association inquires why 5 per cent more credit should be given to members of the militia during the Spanish war.

The communication says that no state holding competitive examinations for appointments to its civil service gives Spanish war veterans any preference. It is said that the bill before the Legislature is evidently in the interest of inefficient veterans. Similar bills were vetoed by Governors Wolcott, Gifford, Draper and Foss.

Among those said to be opposed to the bill is Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara. Adj.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson is said to have expressed himself as satisfied with rule 96 of the commission.

The association says there is no demand for the legislation proposed in the bill except from certain Spanish war veterans themselves. Other Spanish war men are said to be opposed to the measure.

In addition to federal pensions the commonwealth already provides military and state aid for needy veterans.

One of the principal arguments the association makes against the bill is that if enacted it would in effect give in most cases absolute preference to Spanish war veterans. Numerous columns of figures representing the percentage credited to those who have taken examinations are submitted in the communication to show that giving 5 per cent additional credit to an applicant would in most cases give him a preference over many others.

## ENGINEERS GRADUATING FROM FRANKLIN UNION



From left to right—John Christlieb, Horace French, John A. Jernberg, Charles E. Cole, Frederick Taylor, Alphonse Jazen, Fremont S. Eggleston, Jr., J. Charles Batey, Walter H. Batrick, Oscar H. Berthold, William Isenecker, William S. Holbrook, George F. Ford, A. J. Prattinger, Frank B. Smith and John B. Pearce.

## DIPLOMAS TONIGHT FOR 109 GRADUATES OF FRANKLIN UNION

Charles W. Eliot, Bishop Lawrence, Mayor Fitzgerald and James J. Storrow Are Speakers

Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard; Bishop Lawrence, Mayor Fitzgerald, James J. Storrow, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Walter B. Russell, a director of the institution, will be the speakers tonight at the closing exercises of the Franklin Union. Richard Olney, president of the Franklin Foundation will preside. Certificates will be awarded to 109 graduates of the two and three year evening and day courses.

At the close of the exercises, the building and equipment will be open for public inspection.

The evening marks the completion of the fifth season of the school, which has grown from 389 students and 13 instructors to over 1400 students and 50 instructors. During the five years of its existence, 4220 different men have enrolled for instruction, representing over 850 business houses or manufacturers of the city and suburbs, including employees of various city, state and national departments.

The largest classes are those in electricity, gasoline engines and structures. Eighty-three per cent of the students are natives of the United States and Canada. The most interesting features of the year have been the further development of the course in automobile, motor boat and truck engines; the development of the class in principles of telephone operation and the trying out of the classes in trigonometry and surveying. A special afternoon class was also conducted during the year for the chauffeurs of the various city departments.

## SEVERAL TOWNS HOLD ANNUAL ELECTIONS AND MEETINGS

CONCORD, Mass.—The annual town election is being held here today; the polls opened at noon. The voters in precinct one are voting in the town hall and those of precinct two are balloting in the West Concord engine house, Concord Junction. On account of the fact that there are no contests, one of the lightest votes ever cast is expected.

Walter A. Carr, who has been town clerk for the past 10 years has declined to run again and Erastus H. Smith will take his office. The list of candidates to be elected are:

Town clerk, Erastus H. Smith; selectmen for three years, George W. Hunt; overseer of the poor for three years, James Nagle; road commissioner for three years; John M. Keyes; assessor for three years, Alvah G. Wheeler; treasurer, George G. Morrell; auditor, Chilton Cabot; collector of taxes, Herbert W. Hosmer; school committee for three years, Mrs. Ella R. Blood, Dr. Theodore Chamberlain and Thomas Shaughnessy; trustees of town donations for three years, A. H. Newman; trustee of town donations for nine years, William Wheeler; water and sewer commissioner for three years, Elmer E. Shattuck; constables, William Craig, Densmore B. Hosmer, Edward J. Lyons and John H. Loftus; board of health for three years, John M. Keyes, and light board for three years, Pliny Jewell.

LITTLETON, Mass.—The annual town election and business meeting is being held in the Town Hall today, and there are 48 articles in the warrant to consider. The chief interest is centered about the contests for the highway commissioner, water commissioner and school committee.

AUTON, Mass.—The annual town election is being held here today in the

How many people do you know who would welcome so clean, interesting and reliable a daily paper as the Monitor? Would it not be an act of kindness to give them the opportunity of inspecting the paper? It would be paving the way leading to a new friend for clean journalism and it would be a service which the Monitor would appreciate.

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In United States..... 2c To Foreign Countries..... 3c

## J. P. MORGAN PASSES AWAY IN ROME TODAY

Announcement of Demise Is Made by Private Cable to His New York and London Offices

## BIG LOANS COME NEXT

Consideration of the city and county departments comes before the city council committee on appropriations at its meeting late today. It is expected that the annual appropriation bill will be disposed of. Members of the committee have heard all the heads of departments and will now consider in executive session whether they will cut the appropriation.

Tomorrow afternoon loan orders providing for a total expenditure of \$25,000 will be taken up by the city council committee on finance. There are 20 of these orders and each will be disposed of in one way or another. All have been recommended for passage by Mayor Fitzgerald. These loan orders, if not acted on, will go into effect automatically on April 18, according to the 60-day provision of the city charter.

It is probable that the majority of the orders will be rejected "without prejudice," that is turned down for the present with the possibility of being taken up again later.

It is believed at city hall that the committee will favor the passage of orders for streets and sewers, for the new high pressure service and for the Chelsea North bridge.

Wednesday the city council will meet.

## HAULING CLAUSE UP FOR ARGUMENT

WASHINGTON—The intricate questions involved in the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce law come up for argument before the Interstate Commerce Commission today. The case is based on applications for relief filed by railroads in the southeastern territory on class and commodity rates from New York City, Ohio river crossings and New Orleans, La., to South Atlantic and gulf ports. The commission will soon announce its official decision in the case.

## MAYOR TELLS NEW CITY ASSESSORS OF THEIR DUTIES

Newly appointed assistant assessors crowded into the old aldermanic chamber at city hall this morning to receive instruction in their duties, which will begin tomorrow.

Mayor Fitzgerald made his annual address to the board of assessors, including these new men. He assured them that every man who did his duty would "be backed to the limit by the mayor." He pointed out that in some parts of the city property undoubtedly was under-assessed and it was equally true that overassessment had been made in other sections. The mayor said that every man should feel in conscience bound to right these matters as far as he was able. With the establishment of the income tax he thought that accuracy in personal property cases would be easier.

(Continued on page nine, column one)

## RIVERS ARE FALLING

WASHINGTON—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff, said that food supplies and shelter were being given to all those in the inundated district, who were in need. General Wood reported that the number of those who had perished was not so large as previous statements had indicated.

"Do not send any more government supplies," General Wood requested, "unless the department's representatives on the ground request it. Any supplies available should be held for possible needs farther down the river. Major Normoye has received the great bulk of the supplies sent to Columbus and is busily engaged in shipping them out to points where required."

"Settlements and organized labor both have the same object," Mr. Rosenberg declared, "and that is to make life easier for all people. We must learn to understand each other and I hope all settlement workers will strive to get into closer touch with organized labor so that we may bring about a real cooperation.

"Perspective and Forecast" was the subject of the morning's discussion, Meyer Bloomfield of the Civic Service House, presiding. In addition to addresses by the scheduled speakers a preliminary talk was given by A. Rosenberg of New York, president of the National Association of Garment Workers, in which the speaker urged a better understanding on the part of settlements with the motives and movements of organized labor.

"Settlements and organized labor both have the same object," Mr. Rosenberg declared, "and that is to make life easier for all people. We must learn to understand each other and I hope all settlement workers not only must use the vocabulary of democracy but must make democracy a living religion.

Secretary Lindley M. Garrison of the war department wired he was to go to Cincinnati, and Miss Mabel Boardman, chairman of the Red Cross relief committee, to Dayton, where they were to take general charge of relief operations.

The Red Cross fund on Sunday amounted to \$391,000.

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CINCINNATI—Estimates received from the inundated portions of Ohio and Indiana indicate that 507 perished, 447 in Ohio and 60 in Indiana. The follow-

(Continued on page nine, column four)

## MOTHER CHURCH TAKES COLLECTION

The collection taken Sunday by The First Church of Christ, Scientist, at Boston, for those in the middle West, because of high winds and flooding rivers, amounted to over \$2500.

## GAS AND LIGHT HEARINGS GO OVER

By agreement of counsel, Everett W. Burdett, Albert G. Pillsbury and Charles H. Davis, the latter representing the Turners Falls Company, with the gas and electric light commission, because of the inability of Senator Gordon of Springfield to be present, the further hearing by the committee on public lighting on the recommendations of the subcommittee and the gas and electric light commission was postponed till tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

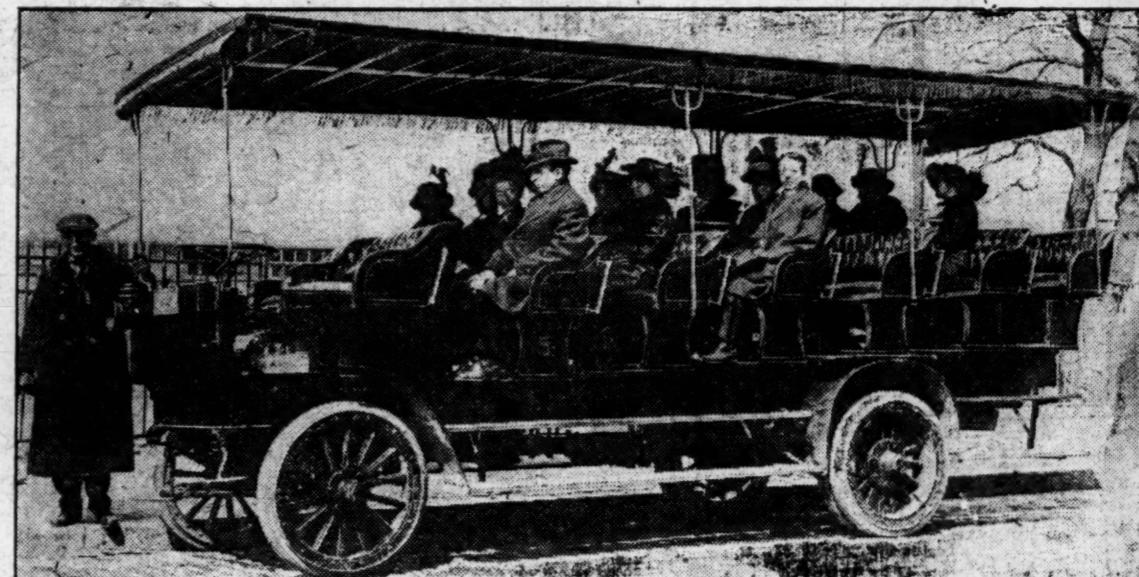
## ROBERT WINSOR SEES PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—Robert Winsor of Boston made a hurried call at the White House today, conferred with the President for five minutes and left without disclosing the object of his visit. The only statement that Mr. Winsor was willing to make was that the call was upon a personal matter. White House officials were equally reticent.

## CUTTERS PATROL STEAMER LANES

Two United States revenue service cutters, the Miami and the Seneca, the latter a derelict destroyer, will soon begin the spring patrol duty of the transatlantic steamship lanes, according to an order just issued by Secretary McAdoo of the treasury department. The British steamship Scotian has already been sent out by English steamship interests.

## SETTLEMENT WORKERS SEE BOSTON BY AUTO



Group of delegates to intercity conference about to leave on tour of city

## RELIEF GIVEN TO INUNDATED CITIES OF OHIO

Major-General Wood Reassures Country That Situation Is in Hand—Money Pours in but Much More Declared Needed

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This need of further alliance of the settlements with organized labor was touched upon throughout the meeting and in the general discussion at the close. Need of closer alliance with the social center movement also was pointed out by Miss Mary P. Follett, of the Roxbury League, who said there was a tremendous amount of work to be done in bringing about extended use of school buildings that school administrators were not able to handle, and that this work could best be done by the settlements, whose experience had already taught them that far more was needed for effective social work than a building where the people could meet.

In summing up the three days' conference Robert A. Woods of South End house said that the possibilities of club work had been set forth more clearly than ever before, and that the proposed campaign of the intercollegiate Y. M. C. A. indicated that young college students were henceforth to be reached before they were seniors and drawn into social service, later to make it their profession.

He said the apparently slow progress of the settlement movement is due to a constant broadening of standards, and to the fact that settlement workers are being forced to measure themselves against the whole world. "We are going to see in the next few years a great movement for reorganization of neighborhood life throughout the country," he concluded, "and in this movement the settlement houses are to be centers of light and leading."

Mrs. Mary K. Simkovich of Greenwich house, New York, said the conference had shown there is to be further democratizing of settlement work in the near future, and the Rev. Gaylord S. White of Union Settlement, New York, proposed that all theological students

spend a few months in settlement work so they may get first-hand knowledge of city problems.

At the meeting Sunday evening Miss Vida D. Scudder of Wellesley pointed out the handicaps which hinder the work of settlements as democratic agencies for social betterment, and proposed as remedies that the support of the settlement should come from the working classes as well as from interested friends on the outside; that there should be an increase in volunteer service; and that the settlement should make a greater effort to develop on the broadest possible lines.

## LEGISLATURE MAY CONTINUE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Session of the Legislature may run far beyond the 60 days required by law, as the result of the dispute between the Republicans and Democrats over the final disposition of the appropriation bill. Consideration of the budget, which used up all of last week in the House, will be taken up again today.

## MANUFACTURERS AND STRIKERS COME TO TERMS

Five Hundred Ladies' Garment Workers Resume Places Tomorrow Under a Provisional Settlement—Reviewed Later

## MORE TOILERS LEAVE

In Malden Three Hundred Employees Return to Their Former Places With No Concessions Made Them

## SETTLEMENT WORKERS PLAN FOR NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Announcement of Pittsburgh Meeting Is Made at Closing Session of Intercity Workers Here—Meyer Bloomfield Presides Over Discussion

Announcement was made at the closing session of the Intercity Settlement Conference held this morning at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street, that the last week in September national settlement conference will be held at the summer home of Kingsley house, Pittsburgh, at which emphasis will be laid on the part taken in the settlement movement by the younger workers.

"Perspective and Forecast" was the subject of the morning's discussion, Meyer Bloomfield of the Civic Service House, presiding. In addition to addresses by the scheduled speakers a preliminary talk was given by A. Rosenberg of New York, president of the National Association of Garment Workers, in which the speaker urged a better understanding on the part of settlements with the motives and movements of organized labor.

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## MAYOR APPEALS TO PRESIDENT FOR COAL INQUIRY

Mr. Fitzgerald in Despatch to Chief Executive Says Curtailment Demands Action

Mayor Fitzgerald despatched a telegram to President Wilson today asking him to include in his message to Congress certain proposals about the anthracite situation. The mayor's message says:

"Coal Trade Journal says that last

week's tonnage was curtailed by restrictive measures taken by the producers

and that the production has been kept

in hand this month to prevent a surplus accumulating.

It seems to me that this acknowledgment on the part

of the Coal Trade Journal calls for prompt action on the part of the national authorities. Hope you include in your message to Congress pertinent recommendations in regard to the anthracite situation.

"Last winter every human being was compelled to submit to big increase in price of coal owing to supposed lack of production in the summer months. Now

the Coal Trade Journal says that the tonnage is being curtailed by the producers.

"I consider this question as important

as any that you will face and hope your

administration can get satisfactory solution.

You will receive thanks of millions to whom reasonable priced coal is an absolute necessity."

## AID OF SCHOOL CHILDREN SOUGHT FOR PANAMA FAIR

Board of Managers for Massachusetts Urges Students, as Well as Men and Women, to Submit Ideas for Making Exhibit From This State an Attractive One

School children of Massachusetts, as well as men and women, are especially requested by the state board of managers for this state of the Panama-Pacific international exposition to submit to them any plans that may occur to them for making the state's exhibit attractive one. Mrs. Charles S. Hanlin and

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# Montenegrins Reiterate Determination to Have Skutari

## MONTENEGRINS ARE RESOLVED TO WIN SKUTARI

Bombardment of the Turkish Fortress Apparently Resumed as Essad Pasha Refuses to Permit Civilians to Leave

### CENSORSHIP IS STRICT

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON — The situation in Montenegro is extremely obscure.

Essad Pasha having refused to permit the civil population to leave Skutari within the time limit the bombardment of the place has apparently been renewed.

The Montenegrins have not succeeded in establishing the permanent censorship of the Bulgarians, but their censorship is sufficient to make it difficult to obtain accurate information.

Their responsible representatives do not cease, however, to insist that they are determined rather than surrender their claims that Europe shall be forced to crush them.

All sorts of reports come in as to what is taking place along the Tchataldja lines. Most of these rumors have Constantinople as their origin and may be dismissed at once. The Bulgarian censorship is absolutely complete. People who like their news what is sometimes called "hot" have had an interesting specimen of the value of it in descriptions of the taking of Adrianople.

Three days ago the number of prisoners was given with great authority as 21,000. Within 24 hours this had increased to 31,000. The first official estimate has just been published and it is 30,000 and this is of course liable to rectification. The advantages of the taking of Adrianople are not quite inaccurate three or four days earlier than the truth is not very obvious.

### TROOPS ARE USED IN SHANSI RIOTS

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, China.—In order to quell the recent riots in Shansi, a regiment of the second division, stationed at Pao-tung-fu, was ordered to march into the province. The commander of these troops was ordered to enter into negotiations with the rioters first of all, and not to attack them until all negotiations had failed. It seems that this plan did not meet with Yuan Shi-kai's approval, and was decided on by the cabinet contrary to his wishes.

### AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON. "The Count," "Believe Me Xantippe," "CASTLE SQUARE," "Believe Me Xantippe," HOLLIS—Mrs. Skinner in "Kismet." KEITH'S—Vaudville. MAJESTIC—"Ready Money." METROPOLITAN—The Argyle Case." PLYMOUTH—Irish Players. SHUBERT—Miss Emma Trentini. TREMONT—"Top o' the Morning."

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"A Man's Friends." BELASCO—"The Count," "Believe Me Xantippe." CASINO—"The Beggar Student." CENTURY—"Joseph and His Brethren." COHAN—Mrs. Irwin. DRAKE—Fanny's First Play." CRITERION—"The Argyle Case." CORT—"Peg o' My Heart." ELTINGE—"Within the Law." EXETER—"Liberty Hall." FORT EIGHTH ST.—"Lady from Oklahoma." FORTY-FOURTH ST.—"The Geisha." GAETY—"Astro," "The Fox." GRAND—"Count of Luxembourg." HARRIS—"The Master Mind." HUDDLESON—"The Argyle Case." KNUICKERBOCKER—Julia Sanderson. LYCEUM—H. B. Warner. MANHATTAN—"The Whip." MAYFLOWER—Miss George Wallace. WALLACKS—"Ann Boyd."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—Blanche Bates. CORT—"The Silver Wedding." FIFTH ARTS—The Hawaiian Company. GARRICK—"Julia," "Cente." GRAND—George M. Cohen. ILLINOIS—"The Seventh Chord." JACKSON—Mrs. Leslie Carter. OPERA HOUSE—"The Emperor." POWERS—"The Yellow Jacket."

BOSTON CONCERTS

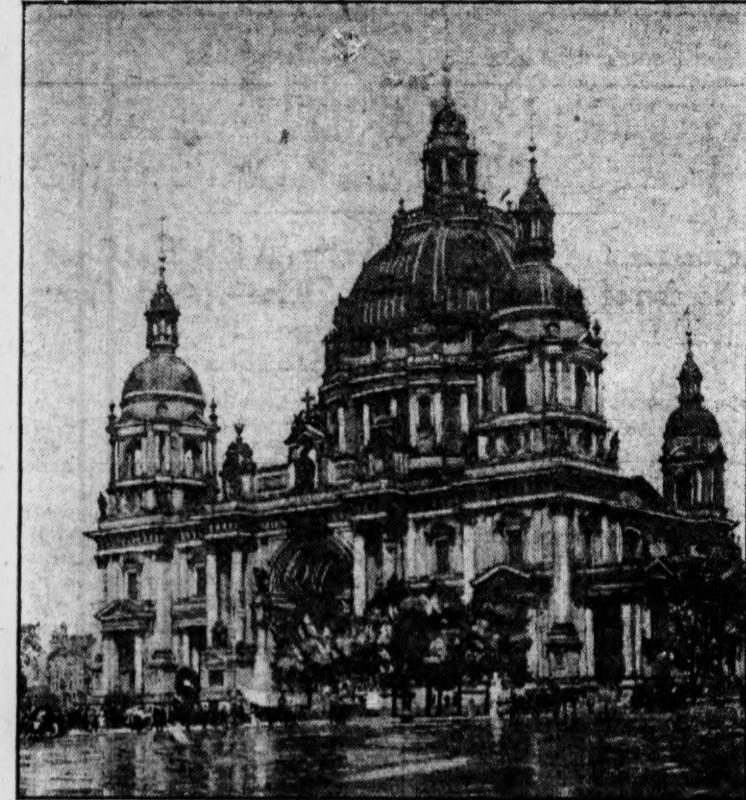
Monday, Steinert hall, 3 p. m., song recital. Miss Helen Goodrich, contralto, assisted by G. L. Miller.

Thursday, Steinert hall, 3 p. m., his- tory symphony concert.

Saturday, 8 p. m., twentieth Symphony concert.

Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., "The Creation," Handel and Haydn Society.

### MILITARY SERVICE IN CHURCH



(Reproduced by permission)  
The cathedral, Berlin, which was attended by the Emperor and Empress on special occasion

### GERMAN NATION REMEMBERING DAYS OF 1813

Kaiser Is Central Figure in the Celebrations of the War of the Liberation, and in All rejoicing Is Religious Note

### EMPEROR IS POPULAR

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany—"Fear of God, loyalty to the king, love of the fatherland, as perfect as was shown in the great times, must make the army unconquerable. But victory comes from God. Therefore let the motto of the heroes of the wars of the liberation be ours now and forever—God with us."

With these words the Kaiser concluded his "command to the army," which he read from the base of the Frederick William III statue to the troops marshaled in square formation around the statue. The religious and the warlike note sounded through this, as through all the other celebrations marking the centenary of the war of liberation. That God watches over Germany and that the victories which Germany has won and will win are the victories of the Lord, was also the burden of the sermons preached at the special services in 50 churches in Berlin.

As mentioned in the cable to The Christian Science Monitor, March 12, the anniversary of the war of liberation was also the anniversary of Queen Louise of Prussia, the "unforgettable queen," as the Emperor called her in his "command to the army," and was officially selected also to be the anniversary of the founding of the decoration of the Iron Cross.

### Rejoicings Everywhere

By the express command of the Emperor, there were public rejoicings everywhere: flags were flown, schools closed, the soldiers of the garrison awarded special rations, and a garrison performance was given at the royal opera. As has been said, the religious note was strongly emphasized. At the Nikolai Kirche, the service was attended by the chief burgomaster and the high officials of the city, and in the garrison church of Potsdam as well as in the Berlin churches commemorative services were held. The military service in the cathedral was attended by the Emperor and Empress, by Princess Victoria Louise, the crown prince, and other members of the royal house, and by ministers of state and army officers.

After the military service the Emperor reviewed the troops drawn up with their colors around the Frederick William III statue. A royal salute of guns having been accorded, the Emperor rode along Unter den Linden inspecting the troops of the Berlin garrison, and then returned to the statue of Frederick William III, from which he addressed the army.

He recalled the events which precipitated the war of liberation, the seven years submission to Napoleon; the king's appeal, "An mein Volk," and the final revolt.

The flame of enthusiasm blazed high, and an unconquerable stream of joyous self-sacrifice flooded the land. The Emperor said that he thought with undivided admiration of the heroes of those days, of Scharnhorst, Blücher, Yorck, Bülow, Gneisenau, and many others. But the heroic deeds of their ancestors urgently called out to them to take to heart and make good the words of the poet: "What you have inherited from your fathers, earn it in order to possess it." Then they, too, would go into the fight with joyous and confident heart, in case the need should arise of shielding Germany's honor against any one who would ever assail it. To that end every one concerned must see to it that the army bore its device, "God with us," not externally only, but above all in their hearts.

### Tax Exemption Granted

(Special to the Monitor)  
ST. PETERSBURG—It is semi-officially stated that several of the acts of grace which are contemplated on the occasion of the centenary of the house of Romanoff will apply also to Finland. The terms of imprisonment imposed upon certain categories of offenders are to be commuted to shorter terms.

### SOLDIERS AT THE ROYAL PALACE



(Reproduced by permission)  
Changing the guard during festival time in Berlin capital; goose step noticeable

### ITALY'S ACT IS LIKELY TO RENEW CHURCH CONFLICT

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME—The refusal of the Italian government to ratify the appointment made by the Pope to the see of Genoa seems likely to foster anew the conflict between the state and the church in Italy.

A deputation has been appointed by the Genoese Catholics to proceed to Rome and lay before the Pope the entire submission of the city to his will, and their approval of the appointment of Mgr. Caron to the see. The deputation will be received in the throne room of the Vatican when the Pope will retract the interdict with which he has menaced Genoa, should she have submitted to the ruling of the Italian government.

### HANSA AIRSHIP IN FAST FLIGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—What may not perhaps be a record flight, but is at any rate a remarkable one, was performed by a Hansa airship from Potsdam to Leipzig and back. Flying against the wind, which attained a force of 24 feet per second, the Hansa beat the average time of the express from Berlin to Leipzig. On its return voyage its speed was first of 52 and then of 60 miles an hour, the voyage being accomplished in thirty minutes less time than that taken by the average express. Wireless communications were maintained during the whole journey between the airship and operators of the department of marine at Johannisthal. The flight, which was one of 175 miles, was accomplished in three hours.

### DUKE DISCREDES STORIES

(Special to the Monitor)

'WORTHING, England.—The Duke of Norfolk in a speech at Worthing described many of the stories told about him as "more imaginative than true." It was his father, and not himself, who carried a box for a little servant girl and received twopence for his trouble. A story, probably an imaginative one, is told of the present duke being ordered off his own lawn at Arundel by an excursionist, who said, "Here, come out of that! It's the likes of you that gets decent folk into trouble."

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### FAMOUS PAINTING RESTORED

(Special to the Monitor)

MOSCOW, Russia—The famous painting of Ivan the Terrible and his son, which was seriously injured by a visitor, has been completely restored by the artist Riapin himself, and the picture now hangs in its usual place in the Tretyakovskiy gallery in Moscow. The picture has excited an enormous amount of interest and criticism.

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# Germany Denies Army Challenge Alsace-Lorraine for Peace

## GERMAN HOPE IS DECLARED ALL FOR PEACE

Armament Defended as Necessary and as No Menace to France; in Official Note Disowning Press Attack

### LOOKED UPON AS DUTY

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany—The article in the Cologne Gazette violently attacking France as an enemy of peace, was followed immediately, as was cabled to the Monitor, by a remarkable communiqué from the foreign office repudiating the attack and appearing in the form of a leading article in the North German Gazette. The text of the communiqué was as follows:

"In certain German newspapers there have been published recently alarming articles with regard to the present European situation, or the situation which is shortly to be expected.

"The way in which official German quarters, which have nothing to do with the articles in question, judge the situation has been explained repeatedly in the North German Gazette. The joint efforts of the great powers have already, as the English prime minister has just made plain, achieved valuable results. We still maintain firmly that these joint labors will succeed in mastering the difficulties that still remain. This confidence has been fortified especially by the agreement—gratefully welcomed by all Europe—at which Austria-Hungary and Russia have just arrived with regard to the reduction of their military measures.

"When in the articles which we have mentioned the intended strengthening of the German army is explained by a supposed deterioration which, it is said, presses towards a warlike conflict, such utterances must be repudiated in the most decided way. That the balance of strength in Europe as a whole has undergone an alteration in consequence of the events in the Balkans, an alteration by which Germany also is indirectly affected, is in fact plain to everybody."

### War Agitation Decried

"So long as an eternal world peace is not guaranteed, Germany must reckon with the fact that she may be forced in a war to defend her extended frontiers on several sides, and that she then will be wrestling for her existence. Against such an eventuality, which can be forced on Germany against her will, the new army bill is intended to make provision, in that, carrying out the duty of universal service, it calls to service with the forces those young men who are fit for military service but, hitherto, been exempt. No German will desire to accept responsibility for the event that in a war which might be forced upon us not all of those who are capable of bearing arms should stand ready as trained soldiers for the defense of house and home."

"The conviction that it is our duty to make provision is to such an extent the common possession of the whole people that war agitations for which there is no real foundation can only disturb it. While insisting upon this we must at the same time take our stand against the unbridled language in which, in some French newspapers, the attempt is made to represent our army bill as a challenge and a menace against France. To oppose such agitations is in accordance with our national prestige, but we must do so calmly and without outbursts of feeling, which at home and abroad provoke misunderstandings and obscure the fact that our policy is directed towards the maintenance of peace among the great powers."

### States Recognize Need

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The communiqué which was issued at the close of two days' conference of representatives of the federal states affords but meager information regarding the decisions arrived at in connection with the new taxation and the army bill. Though it is announced that the necessity for the increase in military armaments was universally recognized it is not stated whether the draft of the army bill was discussed.

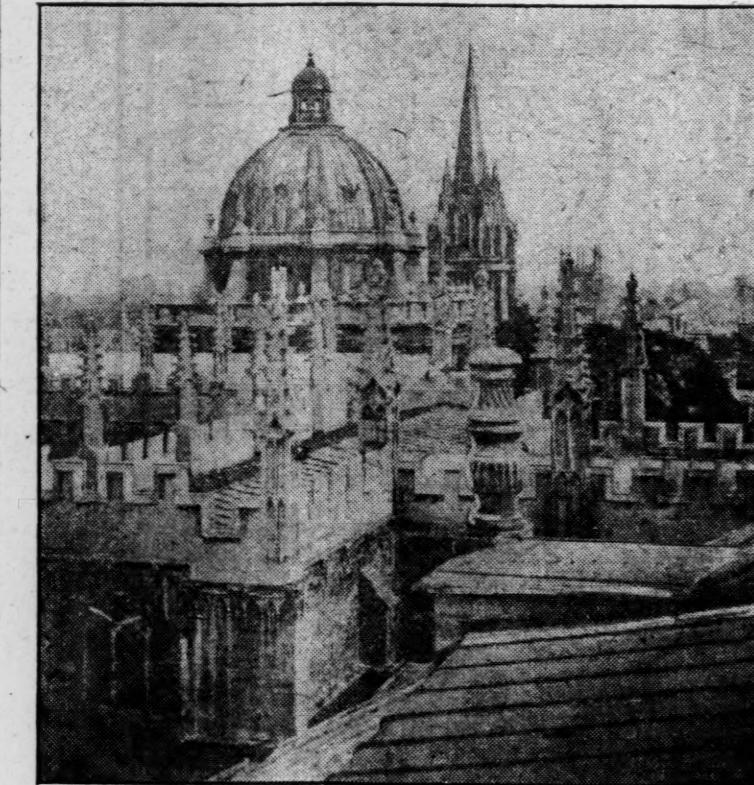
Agreement, the communiqué further states, was manifested with the proposal to cover the initial and non-recurring expenditure by a single levy upon property, but neither in this connection are any details given beyond the fact that the limit of exemption will be £500. On the subject of the new permanent taxation around which there is so much speculation, it is merely stated that the committee decided upon the principles for the taxation of property, as also for the other taxes which will be required.

### BERLIN TO GET NOTED PAINTING

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Ger.—Hugo van der Goe's celebrated painting, "The Worship of the Three Kings," which was hitherto hung in the convent of Monforte, in Spain, has just been purchased for the Kaiser Friedrich museum in Berlin for a million marks. Negotiations have been going on for a long time for the transfer of the masterpiece, and have only just been brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

## BRITISH LIBRARIES ACQUIRE VALUED ERASMUS LETTERS



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)  
Roofs of the Bodleian library, Oxford, one repository of notable manuscript collection just secured

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The British museum and the Bodleian have acquired what is probably the last collection of the letters of Erasmus to come into the market. The letters were originally the property of Pierre Francois Xavier de Ram, rector of Louvain, and since of Louis Neve, also of Louvain. It was from Louis Neve that the British museum and the Bodleian purchased the letters, and so became the richest libraries in the world with respect to Erasmus manuscripts, with the exception of the collections of Basel and Copenhagen.

The letters, which number 41, are

### WEST SIDE BASIN IS FAVORED FOR AMSTERDAM PORT

(Special to the Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland—Several schemes have been considered in relation to the proposed increased accommodation needed in the port of Amsterdam. Finally the preference has been given to a scheme which involves the construction of a new basin on the western side of the existing harbor. The length of the basin will be 3300 m. and the depth 10.50 m., which may be increased in case of need to 12 m.

It is calculated that the basin will be completed in seven or eight years, and that it will meet the needs of the city for the next 30 years. The estimated cost of the work is 17,000,000 gulden, exclusive of about 6,000,000 gulden for the necessary warehouse accommodation.

This scheme has met with a certain amount of criticism by those who contend that the construction of a basin on the western side of the Hem bridge will involve the decentralization of the traffic and will necessitate the transport of goods from one part of the town to the other by means of lighters. To this objection it is replied that Amsterdam, not being on an equal footing with Rotterdam in the matter of transit, this consideration is not such an important one. The basin will have many advantages for it will provide accommodation for the largest modern ships, which will in consequence not be required to pass up to the town where the traffic is concentrated.

The progress of the state during the past 42 years is indicated by the fact that in 1870 the tonnage of vessels entering and leaving all South Australian ports aggregated 287,989 tons, while last year, excluding intrastate vessels and warships, the number of vessels which visited Port Adelaide was 985, of an aggregate net tonnage of 3,239,198 tons.

A notable feature of the year's trade was the increase in the use of the outer harbor by lines other than the mail steamers, 191 steamers of 1,132,032 tons not having berthed there, compared with 161 of 889,889 tons during the previous year. Of the overseas steamers that entered the outer and inner harbors (exclusive of the regular mail lines) 237 of 1,011,382 tons were British, and 90 of 282,825 tons German, compared with 261 of 922,825 tons and 77 of 237,432 tons respectively in 1911.

### WAGE MINIMUM MADE OBLIGATORY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The tailoring trade board of Great Britain issued an order in August last fixing certain time rates of wages for male and female workers employed in those branches of the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade in Great Britain engaged in making garments for men. The minimum rates fixed were 3½d. an hour for female workers and 6d. an hour for male workers, these wages to apply to all workers except learners. This order has now been made obligatory by the Board of Trade, and any agreement for payment of wages less than the above mentioned minimum rates will henceforth be void.

### KILKENNY MANUAL CLASSES DO WELL

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—A satisfactory account of the year's work of the Kilkenny county committee of technical instruction was given at a public meeting by the headmaster, G. T. Phillips. Thirty courses of work were given in different districts, in disused schools, houses, where new schools had been built, or in rooms lent or at nominal rent. In many places students came several miles and attended regularly.

The courses comprised manual instruction for boys, and for girls dressmaking, laundry, cooking and housewifery; and much more interest is shown than formerly. In the city, 34 classes were open in the same subjects, as well as for commercial training, building, engineering and art instruction. Several boys passed successfully into technical colleges in Dublin and Glasgow from these classes. In distributing prizes to successful students, the Countess of Desart, who has been a pioneer in the industrial movement in Kilkenny, gave some useful advice to all workers.

## ALSATIANS ARE MAKING STAND AGAINST WAR

Strong Feeling That Germany and France Settle Differences in Amicable Ways Expressed in Mass Resolve to Parliament

### PROVINCES FOR PEACE

(Special to the Monitor)  
MULHAUSEN, Alsace-Lorraine—Alsace-Lorraine has made its voice heard against war between Germany and France. At Mulhausen, as the result of a campaign directed against militarism, a mass meeting was held recently, convened by merchants of the city, and attended by 1500 people, at which a resolution, carried unanimously, was forwarded to the Parliament of Alsace-Lorraine, disclaiming any wish for war on the part of the two provinces.

The meeting was held at the bourse, with M. Brun, a deputy of the national parliament, in the chair. In his speech M. Brun declared that all shades of Alsatian opinion were met together to register a protest against war between France and Germany. The inhabitants of the provinces had, he said, preserved their sympathy for France, but they would never desire a war to break out between the two countries.

M. Schaefer, a Liberal, emphasized the importance of the meeting, being of the nature of a manifesto addressed to Europe, France and Germany.

Amidst the greatest enthusiasm the following resolution was drafted and carried: "The meeting held at the bourse places before the Parliament of Alsace-Lorraine, elected by universal suffrage, the following request: That Parliament should declare itself formally and energetically against the idea of a war between France and Germany; and that all outstanding differences between the two countries should be settled in an amicable spirit."

(Special to the Monitor)

STRASBOURG, Alsace-Lorraine—The increase in the military armaments of France and Germany, and the patriotic manifestations in France with reference to Alsace-Lorraine, have led public opinion in the provinces to declare itself unmistakably on the side of peace. The shopkeepers and the merchants have held meetings in protest of the idea of war between France and Germany, and in this action they have been supported by the socialist element of the population.

It is well known that the present generation of the two provinces, without in any way having lost their attachment to France, have no desire of making their country the cause of an European war. There is rather a growing feeling that Alsace-Lorraine, as a bilingual state, should form a link in the chain of buffer states, comprising Belgium, Switzerland and Luxembourg, which separate the German empire from France.

### ENGLISH SPINNERS FACE DIFFICULTY

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Association will shortly meet with the council of the Card and Blowing Room Operatives Association to discuss the question of so amending the Brooklands agreement as to meet the difficulty of the situation which has arisen, especially in the Lancashire district, over bad spinning. It is hoped that this conference may result in bridging over the difficulty. This, however, is by no means certain and Mr. Marsland, the general secretary of the operatives association, points out in his quarterly report, that the agreement, as far as his association is concerned, is at an end.

The employers, he says, were given the opportunity of amending the Brooklands agreement in its relation to bad spinning before our withdrawal took place, but they flatly refused to accept any of the proposals made by our committee and have not yet given any intimation that they have changed their views, there does not appear at present to be any possibility of coming to an agreement that would be satisfactory from our point of view.

### "SAIL FROM BOSTON"

## HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TO—  
LONDON, PARIS AND HAMBURG  
(Plymouth) Assuring Arrival in Paris by Day

CINCINNATI -	-	-	June 7
CLEVELAND	-	-	June 24
CINCINNATI -	-	-	July 12
CLEVELAND	-	-	July 29

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE  
607 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON

## BULGARIAN CITIZEN SOLDIERS FORM STURDY SECOND LINE

Notable Showing Made by Able-Bodied Men of Balkan Peasantry Who Responded in the Militia to Their Country's Call for Service in Arms Against the Turk



(Reproduced by permission)  
A company of Bulgarian militia, the men still in peasant attire, halts on line of march

(Special to the Monitor)

SOFIA, Bulgaria—The embodiment of the Bulgarian militia, and the part it has played in providing second line troops during mobilization for the Balkan war, has been passed over almost without notice. Possibly it is due to the fact that the brunt of the fighting, and therefore most of the honor and glory, has fallen to the lot of the field army. At the root of almost every national military system there exists an institution known as the militia, or by some equivalent term. There is nothing new about it. On the contrary, it is as ancient pretty well as any Saxon institution to be found in England. In Saxon days the word that signified this institution was "fryd." Its form and characteristics vary considerably in different states, but wherever it appears it represents fundamentally and in the simplest manner possible, the "nation in arms" and the "citizen soldier."

In a country like Bulgaria, where conscription and immense system of reserves is a law of the land, the active field army is provided, but, over and above, there remains a large surplus

## TONE OF GERMAN PRESS ON BRITISH ESTIMATES CALM

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany—There has been very little comment in Berlin on the subject of the British navy estimates. An article in the *Lokalanzeiger* is a good example of the general tone of the press. The naval correspondent of this paper

says: "Mr. Churchill's intention of building five dreadnaughts was announced in March of last year, when he mentioned that, in the event of Germany's building in the next six years three more dreadnaughts than were provided in the navy law then in force, the English rate of construction would be the following: Four ships in 1912, then five, four, five, four, five, as compared with the intended German construction of two in 1912, then three, two, three, two, three. These ships would maintain the standard of 16 to 10 in dreadnaughts. The figures were given with the express reservation that they were only to be valid in the event of no alteration being made necessary by the expansion in other countries."

"For some time now attempts have not been lacking in the English press to inform the admiralty that such an alteration of conditions has actually taken place on account of the plans of Austria-Hungary and Italy. But that is connected in the main only with the efforts of the opposition to outbid the government. The first lord of the admiralty never left it in doubt that the colonial ships were not included in his calculations. The number five is only worth noting in that it marks the adherence to the established program of construction. Hence the view that England does not see any cause for anxiety in the naval situation."

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Largest S. S. Company in the World—Over 400 Ships—1,305,819 TONS

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LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG  
S. S. AMERICA  
(22,500 Tons)  
APRIL 12, 10 A. M.

S. S. HAMBURG  
11,000 Tons  
April 5, 9 A. M.

LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG  
FROM NEW YORK

PATRIOTIC .....	April 8 A. M.	CINCINNATI .....	April 24, 11 A. M.
PRES. GRANT .....	April 10 A. M.	LAURETANIA .....	April 26, 12 noon
AMERICA .....	April 12, 10 A. M.	KAISERIN AUG. VICT. ....	April 30, 2 P. M.
PRETORIA .....	April 17, 3 P. M.	PRES. LINCOLN .....	May 3, 3 P. M.
		Hamburg direct	2nd cabin only.

FROM BOSTON  
S. S. CINCINNATI .....
 June 24 | S. S. CINCINNATI ..... | July 12 |

MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, NAPLES and GENOA		
S. S. HAMBURG .....	April 5, 9 A. M.   S. S. HAMBURG .....	May 20, 9 A. M.
S. S. MOLTEK .....	April 19, 8:30 A. M.   S. S. MOLTEK .....	June 3, 2:30 A. M.
	*On call at Madeira and Algiers.	

WORLD'S LARGEST SHIP  
HAMBURG MAY 24, arriving here MAY 31. Books now open for season starting JUNE 7. 11 A. M. The IMPERATOR will continue in regular service between NEW YORK and HAMBURG via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

LAST TWO CRUISES  
TO THE PANAMA CANAL HAVANA and JAMAICA  
S. S. VICTORIA LUISE, April 10 and 30th

16 DAYS EACH.....\$145 and up  
CRUISES TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN  
Scotland, Orkney and Faroe Islands, Iceland, Spitzbergen, North Cape, Norway. FROM HAMBURG during June, July and August.  
S. S. VICTORIA LUISE, S. S. BISMARCK and S. S. METEOR, 13 to 24 days. \$56.25 up

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

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## CUNARD

Liverpool—London—Paris  
Calling at Queenstown

ULTONIA, April 1  
5 P. M.

## COUNTRY HOUSE BUILDING A PROBLEM OF GOOD TASTE

MUCH of the assistance journalistic and architectural enterprise has in recent years been giving the people in planning the new house must have gone astray, been ignored or misunderstood. That is the less pleasant side of observation of the kind and style of houses that are newly discovered on the country landscape. There is the relief to the eye, however, of here and there the country or village house that fits its place, its place as a home and its place as a consistent part of the surroundings. No degree of skill and inventiveness on the part of the architect, who sketches and draws interior plans for the country place, and no literary perfection in the alluring description of its comforts and charms, can by any possibility take the place of some sense of fitness on the part of the one who selects designs from the periodical "home building page."

The value of the enterprise of instruction and advice is not to be slighted, and yet there are examples of the result that make the observer almost wish the people who build had been left to the simple impulse of the untrained days. Fancy the broad building space that is possible in the country having set in its midst the tall and narrow house the architect-journalist could only have thought would be raised on the contracted lot of the city or closely filled suburban street. Fancy the distantly situated house standing at the side of the elm shaded street of an inland village. Sadly be it said, these misfits do not have to be fancied—they exist.

The age of the ready-made nowhere works out more trying effects than in the application of the newspaper house designs to the actual. Somebody has pictured the sartorial results of the opening of a missionary barrel of clothing by a tribe whose previous experience with garments had been a bit restricted. The delivery of the "ideal home for the country" on the feature page has not worked quite so ill, but there are instances that force such a comparison. The well-dressed man of the town may have bought his suit off the counter, but he had taste and an appreciation of the fitness of the ready-to-wear to his own need and appearance. The same judgment in the house-owner-to-be is the need, and if it is supplied there is good chance that he will bring the proffered plan down to good use.

A recent feature in the Public Ledger of Philadelphia portrayed and described the suburban homes about its town with a view to showing a consistency of design, not in the uniformity of the plans but in the purpose to make the right use of materials and perpetrate no radical departures from originals. The claim is advanced that there is a Pennsylvania type of country house distinctive without being rigid and influencing the architecture of the better class of houses recently building. It is held to be a solacing relief from what the Architectural Record described as the "stylistic kaleidoscope which current architecture treats us to, the bewildering procession of French chateaux, Italian villas, Swiss chalets and what not." The portrayal of the Philadelphia environment of pleasure and consistent architecture raises the question how truthfully a similar claim could be made for the suburbs of other cities. Broadening the application of this instance, the question goes on to the point as to the standards of real country-house building. It may well be raised as to New England.

The extension of the country residence

area for the city people in the New England states has been rapid of late and there is hardly a section that does not show the arrival of the city owner. There is delight in most of the products of this discovery of the wider country, houses that show the good taste of the owner, the immediately local appreciation of the architect, and the variation of a class design to meet the requirements of the place. In brief, these houses fit, and because they fit they ornament. The exceptions can be found, the too great pretension, the startling following of a foreign style, the loss of the sense of proportion, but there come to mind fine, expansive houses, built at considerable cost, that still do not obtrude themselves by their assumption of a superiority in the neighborhood, proud and disdainful.

Greater than the city-owned place as a problem is the real country home, the village house of moderate cost that will be the expression of the life of the people who occupy it and add through its truthfulness and fitness to the charm of the region. Along with it moves the farm home, the house out on the country road, and it is telling the same story here and there a departure from the style of the neighborhood that makes it conspicuous but not as a good example. Even here there is need of relaxation from the severity of the New England fashion, but no call for the complete abandonment of the standard that speaks for the lives that are there lived.

Somewhere, it is only to be believed, there is a possible compromise between the distinctly old and the radically new, a happy application of the modern and perhaps the imported idea to the requirements of the situation, a gentle easing of the rigidity of the upright plainness without the loss of its character. Country housebuilding has not yet arrived there but it is so much the subject of concern and study that there is reason to expect that the landscape is to be made happier and the occupants of the homes be given greater satisfaction by the compromises that are not sacrifices.

### AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Frank S. Hobbs, superintendent Boston division New Haven road, and party left South station by special train this morning for an inspection of the division.

The operating department of the Boston & Albany road has added all steel coach equipment to the Chicago and St. Louis express leaving South station at 10 o'clock a. m. daily.

Arthur MacKenney, chief dispatcher Fitchburg division Boston & Maine railroad has been appointed train rule examiner for the Portland, Southern and Fitchburg divisions with office at North station. Arthur Kidder, night chief, is promoted to chief train dispatcher vice Mr. MacKenney and Charles Woodward night chief vice Mr. Kidder.

The construction department of the terminal division, Boston & Maine road, is installing new express platforms in the Southern division section of North station.

Bowdoin College Musical Club occupied reserved parlor cars attached to the Boston & Albany road's New York express via Springfield from South Station today en route to New York city.

Henry Savage track supervisor, Boston division New Haven road, has men laying new steel at South Bay Junction, Dorchester.

The extension of the country residence

## MONITORIALS By NIXON WATERMAN

### CONSERVATIVE

The "single taxers" think that they're "Progressive." May be so, Yet lots of people would prefer No tax at all, you know.

There are four Williams in President Wilson's cabinet. Since "where there's a 'Will' there's a way," the present executive ought to be quite able to find several ways for attaining any end he may wish to encompass.

### SOCIAL DEDUCTIONS

Are a lady's conclusions entirely wrong When her logic convinces her she, By taking milk baths every day, can belong To the cream of society, see?

### SURE THING

"How did you get on fishing yesterday?"

"First rate. I decided not to take the chances of losing, so I carried home the pound of meat I had bought for bait and had it cooked for dinner."

### SURE THING

"Since it is said that one of the most necessary qualifications of a clever ambassador is a knowledge of how to pour tea gracefully, is it not about time that some of the accomplished women of the land should be considered for such positions?

### PUZZLING

"Human nature is pretty hard to read. Perhaps our next door neighbors are not at all what we think they are."

"I'm sure some of mine aren't at all what they, themselves, think they are."

### ECONOMY

A good social standing costs less, so they say,

Than what it did years ago: One can live in most any old shack, today, If he'll call it a bungalow.

After all that has gone before it naturally follows that the country will pay a good deal of attention to the secretary of state-ments that are made at Washington for a while.

### STORE NEWS

W. C. Kelley of the Meyer Jonasson Company is planning to go to New York this afternoon.

S. E. Morrison, buyer of men's hats for the Jordan Marsh Company, has returned from the European markets.

Edgar T. Child, floor superintendent for the Gilchrist Company, who has been located on the first floor, has transferred to the sixth and seventh floors.

Buyers of the R. H. White Company, who have returned from a trip to New York are: A. H. Shannon, Leo Fisher, W. H. Ross and William E. Hubbard.

Miss Mary Murray, at one time associated with the William Filene's Sons Company and more recently with the H. A. Meldrum Company of Buffalo, as buyer of waists and women's furnishings, is now located with the Thompson-Hudson store of Toledo, O.

Harry Gordon Selfridge, founder of the well known concern of Selfridge & Co. Ltd., of London, was a visitor in the department stores of this city Saturday.

He is on a trip through American cities in search of new ideas in department store management. He was at one time in the department store business in Chicago and conceived the idea of establishing a store in London and conducting it as he would in America. That it is conducted on broad lines and is of interest to American buyers is evidenced by the remark made recently by a traveler who said, "One of the first places we visit when we go to London is Selfridge's." In speaking of the establishing of the store Mr. Selfridge said: "It was a new idea for the English people to see a large establishment start full blast right from the first. Their way had been to start in small and gradually branch out. He is a firm friend of the American department stores and sends his employees here and makes frequent trips himself, to study the methods employed in conducting them, for he says that America leads the department store world, and that European merchants must come here for new and original ideas.

**JAMESTOWN TO HAVE NEW STORE**

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—The Abramson-Bigelow Company has purchased the property adjoining its store. Preparations for tearing down the building which occupies the site will begin at once and a new modern structure will be erected to correspond with the present structure, which is six stories high and was built in 1906. It is expected to have the new building completed early in the fall, when the concern will occupy the entire block with the exception of 25 feet at the corner of Washington and Third streets.

### CUT IN COAL PREDICTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Leading coal dealers said last night that the prices of coal will be cut early in April from \$1 to \$1.25 a ton. The price now for house-holds is \$8 a ton, an increase over recent years from \$6.50 a ton. The coal market here is said to be overstocked.

### NEW CHURCH BURNS MORTGAGE

NEWTON, Mass.—The Central Congregational church, Walnut street, Newtonville, burned its \$700 mortgage on the church at Sunday night's service. The exercises were opened by the Rev. Edward M. Noyes, minister of the Newton Center Congregational church.

## REDUCED PRICES

### TO THE USER

# GOODRICH TIRES

### BEST IN THE LONG RUN

*Effective April 1st, 1913*

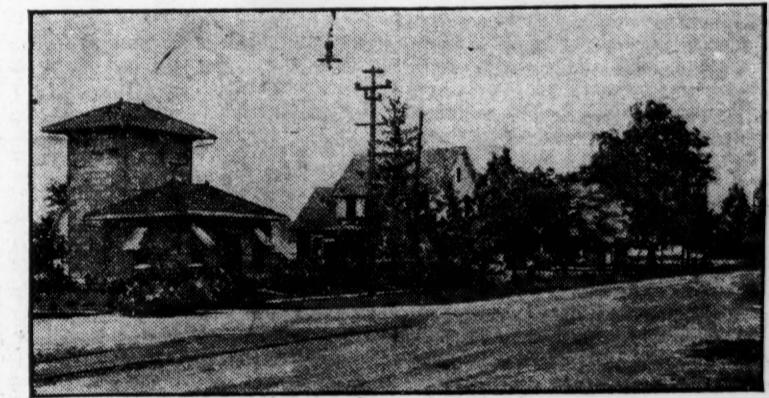
## Ask Your Dealer

B. F. GOODRICH CO.

851 BOYLSTON ST.

BOSTON, MASS.

### MAIN STREET IN SALINE, MICH.



SALINE, Mich.—This town, located 40 miles west of Detroit, has a population estimated at 1000. It is nine miles from the University of Michigan and 10 miles from the State Normal College, and is connected with them by both steam and electric railroads. One of finest creamery buildings in United States located here. Town lighted by electricity and soon to have system of waterworks installed. The accompanying view shows Main street, looking east from the transportation station.

### FREIGHT YARD HELPS TRAFFIC

The Boston & Maine railroad has a number of important improvements on the Fitchburg division, either under way or in prospect. The new "hump-yard" at Mechanicville is solving the freight problems of the Fitchburg division, it being possible to make up 36 different trains at one time.

Many minor improvements are being made, or are to be made along the division, all of which are being devised to facilitate handling freight. These include a new 400-foot siding at Mechanicville, a similar siding at Hoosick Junction, a mile siding at Summit, between Eagle Bridge and Johnsonville; a mile siding at West Deerfield and others at Lake Pleasant, Athol, Orange and just east of Gradrnan.

### RECORD-GRAIN TO LEAVE PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Me.—Seven steamers are scheduled to leave here this week with grain cargoes, the aggregate being expected to be considerably in excess of 1,000,000 bushels, the list embracing the Cunard liner Ausonia, for London; the Dominion of the White Star-Dominion line, for Liverpool; the Allan liner Pretorian, for Glasgow; the Cervona of the Thomas line, for Leith; the Canada liner Pisa, for Hamburg, and the steamers Tantallon, for Hull, and Dromonty, for Avonmouth, the latter two taking full cargoes of grain.

The shipments for the seven days will be the largest of any week in the history of the port.

### POLICE LISTING OF BOSTON TO BEGIN TOMORROW

Preparations for the Work Are Now Completed and Office Force Is Prepared

Beginning tomorrow, police officers will call at every house in the city in preparation to get information for use in preparing the voting lists of Boston. Men residents over 20 years of age will be asked their name, age, occupation, residence April 1 this year and April 1, 1912.

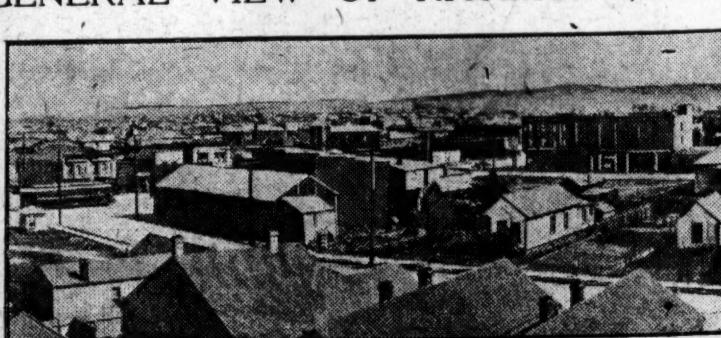
Preparations for the work are now completed. Stationary has been sent out by the automobile load from police headquarters and distributed at the different stations. Blank index cards will be used by the policemen. These cards will then be turned over to clerks at the various stations, who will compile the results.

The central station for the work is the drill hall at Station 16 in the Back Bay, where women clerks from the library bureau will be put to work.

It is expected that the listing will be done more expeditiously than ever before, as the officers have had experience in gathering the data and all the clerks and other employees used will be trained in their duties.

The women at Station 16, while employees of the library bureau, will work under police direction. Residents are asked to leave the desired information so that the officers may get it if they are not at home.

### GENERAL VIEW OF RICHMOND, CAL.



RICHMOND, Cal.—Second only to San Francisco as shipping point in California. Situated less than eight miles from San Francisco on east side of San Francisco bay at terminus of Santa Fe railroad and on main line of the Harriman system. Claims to offer greatest inducements to manufacturers to be found on Pacific coast. Among those emphasized by Richmond industrial commission are deep water shipping, transcontinental railroads, terminal freight rates, cheap electrical power and oil fuel, cheap factory land, proximity to markets and labor supply, belt railroad connecting all plants and sites with deepwater wharves and transcontinental railroads. Plans being carried out to augment present excellent dockage facilities with inner harbor and commodious basin. Population 12,000; capital invested more than \$40,000,000. Standard Oil Company has spent more than \$5,000,000 on works here, which are to be largely oil works in the world.

# News and Reviews in Book World

## SMALL THINGS OBSCURE GREAT IN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER, SAYS AUTHOR

Important Happenings Matters of Detail and Foreign Politics Outlandish to U. S. Journalists, According to Handbook

### BROAD FIELD COVERED

In an article notable for its insight written by the best informed English critic of American journalism for the *Fortnightly Review* in 1912, the writer, Sidney Brooks, departed from discussion of his specific theme—"The American Yellow Press"—to say of journalism in general:

"While a giant, it is a very young one. In its present form it is the product of a quick succession of astounding inventions. The railway, the cable, the telephone, the rotary press, the linotype, the manufacture of paper from wood pulp and color printing—these are the discoveries of yesterday that have made the journal of today possible."

"We are still too near to the phenomenon to be able to assess its significance or to determine its relation to the general scheme of things. Journalism still awaits the philosopher—awaits, I mean, some one who will work out the action and reaction of this new and tremendous power of organized, ubiquitous publicity upon human life. It has already, to all appearances, taken its place among the permanent social forces; we see it affecting pretty nearly all we do and say and think, competing with the churches, supressing parliaments, rivalling the schools and universities; yet nobody that I am aware of has yet attempted to trace out its consequences, to define its nature, functions and principles, or to establish its place and prerogatives by the side of those other forces, religion, law, art and commerce, and so on, that, unlike journalism, infused the ancient as well as the modern world. Journalism is young, and the problems propounded by the necessity of adjusting it to society and the state have so far hardly been formulated. Its youth must be its excuse for whatever flaws and excesses it has developed."

Coming more specifically to close graphs with facts as he finds them in the United States, the writer of the article adds:

"The Americans have always taken a liberal view of the kind of news that ought to be printed. In a somewhat raw, remote, free and easy community, impressed with the idea of social equality, absorbed in the work of laying the material foundations of a vast civilization, eminently sociable and inquisitive but with comparatively few social traditions and almost no settled code of manners, it was natural enough that the line between private and public affairs should be loosely drawn."

With these dicta by a thoughtful onlooker from abroad in mind, it is pertinent to inquire after reading the latest discussion of journalism found in "The Newspaper" (Williams & Norgate, London, Henry Holt & Co., New York, 50 cents), by G. Binney Dibbles, whether in this little handbook of the Home University Library is to be found the desired exposition of those aspects of journalism which the more thoughtful men of all lands are asking from journalists who take their calling seriously. The answer must be "No." That a book with such a theme should have been included in the series is in itself a whole-some sign. That the field surveyed is not only British but also American and to some extent European and colonial also is encouraging, for the phenomena, technical and ethical, that modern journalism has created, are general rather than national or local.

The information desired—and to some extent given in this handbook—is not the particular longing of any race or nation. Both the historian and the interpreter of occidental journalism have yet to appear. Journalists are so busy with the immediate tasks of today that they find no time for research and philosophical exposition. Indeed it is doubtful whether for the latter task they have the requisite perspective, detachment and reflective powers. How far the American chapter of the book is from being written may be inferred from the fact that the only nominal history yet written, that of Frederick Hudson, comes down no later than 1873. Possibly it may be one of the tasks awaiting the various schools of journalism now arising in connection with the universities of the country to assume the task of gathering the material and training the chroniclers who will do the much needed work.

For readers of the Monitor, aware of its ideals in journalism, there are certain portions of the book by Mr. Dibbles that have peculiar interest, especially in his references to general American conditions. He says: "In that country (the United States) small things overshadow the great. Perhaps it would be truer to say that the important things are matters of detail. Foreign politics are to them outlandish matters. Their public life is itself a matter of small things; detailed changes in the tariff; detailed changes in the personnel of federal, state and city governments; details about railway concessions or amalgamations or prosecutions, which affect stocks and shares."

"As a consequence an importance is attached to the details of personal life, private happiness, social standing, success and failure of individuals, which is in Europe beyond comprehension. Every thing is news."

Again he says that the American sys-

tem is to assume that every small accident or other happening is potentially a great one, continuing: "As a matter of professional competition this method is forced upon them. No newspaper can allow another to gain an important start on a question, which may become the sensation of the hour. Consequently the wearisome task (for news editors) of turning over every sordid detail . . . has to be undertaken simultaneously by the members of every staff in competition with every other paper. . . . The material for the ordinary newspaper 'story' is more often than not taken from the unfortunate or shady side of life, because in that class of facts the masses of the public take an unfailing and untiring interest."

But lest a reader of these quotations should get the impression that they are from the pen of a self-righteous person, looking with more or less contempt on all things American, let him read also the frank admissions of Mr. Dibbles as to changes that have come in British journalism of late years, changes that give him concern. Partisan and caste prejudices, in his opinion, shape editorial utterances more than they used to. Friendly and loyal relations between owners and workers are less secure and permanent.

Editors' private opinions are subjected to greater pressure from owners responsive to commercial ideals, with consequent insecurity of tenure to conscientious men. "The hazardous career now offered attracts a different class of men, more exacting in the way of remuneration, more brilliant and less patient, with none of the specialized devotion to his own institution, which was the particular characteristic of the Victorian political writer. . . . The actual power over opinion exercised by the press . . . was at its maximum in this country during the Victorian age. . . . It is impossible to deny that the recent commercialization of journalism is an irredeemable loss to this country. We have probably in the last 20 years parted silently with an asset of unique value."

As in so many American cities, the profession is less one of personalities and more one of assembled parts of a machine geared to produce papers in vast quantities and distribute the product over as large an area as possible, the controlling factors in the process being mechanical and commercial rather than educational or educational. Nor does Mr. Dibbles see any prospect of change in the future. "The more a man can resemble a linotype machine the more useful will he be to the paper of tomorrow. He must, of course, be complicated in organization, his mechanism must be ingenious enough to conceal his mental subordination. But just as the pressing of any key on the composing board brings down always the same letter, so will it

At a time when stock exchanges are under fire and are being subjected to restrictive legislation there is especial need of clarity of opinion on the uses of such centers of speculation. The Houghton Mifflin Company announces a book on "The Value of Organized Speculation" by Harrison H. Brace.

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"Winds of Doctrine," or sub-studies in contemporary opinion, by George Santayana, recently of the philosophical faculty at Harvard University, will deal with both Bergson and Bertrand Russell as thinkers.

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### BIBLES IN INDIA, MAY BE BOUGHT BY VERY POOREST

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India—The Bombay auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society celebrated its centenary recently having been formed nine years after the founding of the society in London. The Times of India, in a leading article on the subject, points out that the people of western India have for a long period had the Bible translated into their various vernaculars and that the Bombay depot of the society is the sole source of supply of "the Bible without note or comment."

The Monitor has more hope for the future than this. In part because of its own record, and also because of signs, that in America at least, the ethics as well as the techniques of journalism are to be faced by society acting through its historic agencies of church, school and government. Leaders in the ethical revolt in national life against commercialism as the dominant force in society are beginning to call "yellow" and sordid journalism to account. Universities are beginning to recognize their duties as training schools for youth who are to serve as editors and reporters.

Legislatures, national and state, are beginning to exercise collective restraint on publicity. Advertisers are beginning to insist on standards of veracity as to volume and quality of circulation; and middlemen who place advertising are forcing publishers as well as themselves to obey a stricter code of honesty. Lastly, guardians of home life and defenders of youth are coming to see the need of censorship and of discrimination.

For journalists and for the public this handbook provides much up-to-date information, and some opinions that are worth while. One cannot avoid speculation as to whether the author's comments on Boston journalism are based on first-hand knowledge.

### LITERARY NOTES

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Mr. Heinemann announces for immediate publication "A Survey of Woman's Problem," by Rose Mayred, Mr. Murray will shortly publish a new volume on geology and Christian evidence by Dr. G. F. Wright of Ohio entitled "The Origin and Antiquity of Man." Macmillan will have ready directly Professor Milligan's Croall lectures on "The New Testament Documents: Their Origin and Early History," illustrated by facsimiles of the most important papyrus and other texts.

From the annual report it appears

## Fashion Predicts the Best Season for Ribbons in Many Years

Hence We Have Assembled a Vast Assortment of

### The Newest and Best Ribbons

For Millinery, Sashes, Dress Trimmings and every other adaptable use.

The most favored ideas are satins, taffetas, failles, fancy picots, jacquards and the strikingly effective Balkan and Bulgarian effects with their bold color combinations.

Brocaded velvets and velours in light summery hues also are commanding much interest.

Tapestry ribbons will be decidedly the vogue with many for trimmings for suits and dresses.

Ribbons reflecting the much discussed modern schools of art—the Cubist and Futurist—are novelties of recent arrival.

*Among the latest colorings are: Fushia, taupe, valican purple, copenhagen, Besnard, coq-de-roche, tete-de-nage, gold and Nell rose*

Prices of these new ribbons range from 29c to 5.00 a yd.

RIBBONS—MAIN STORE, STREET FLOOR

## Jordan Marsh Company

The Mercantile Heart of New England

### PART OF CRAWFORD LIBRARY MAY GO TO BRITISH MUSEUM

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The news that the Crawford library is to be dispersed is entirely unauthorized, and has probably found its genesis in two facts in connection with it. The first of these is that Lord Crawford contemplates selling the section of the library entirely devoted to Napoleonic books and manuscripts.

The section is an extremely valuable one, extending into many thousands of manuscripts, and shares the immense interest which anything in connection with the famous Emperor always seems to exert over the reading world.

If it is decided that the British museum is to become the custodian of the collection it is possible that a new department will be created, and that it will be housed separately from the existing collections, but jointly with the magnificent postage stamp collection bequeathed in recent years to the museum by T. K. Tapling.

Some portions of the library have been dispersed in different ways. The natural science section of the library was given by a previous Lord Crawford to the Royal Observatory, now the Royal Observatory, at Edinburgh. Another of its most interesting and valuable features is the newspapers of the Commonwealth, bought at the sale of the library of the Jacobite leader, Sir John Hyde Cotton, at Madingley, Cambridge.

### MR. TAFT LEAVES SOUTH FOR YALE

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Quitting his vacation pursuits at his winter cottage, where he has stayed since March 5, former President William H. Taft left here Sunday afternoon for New Haven, Conn., to take up his duties as professor of law at Yale University.

With Mr. Taft went Mrs. Taft and their son Charles, who were to accompany him as far as New York.

### Reduction in the Price of

## COAL

COMMENCING APRIL 1st

### Metropolitan Coal Co.

20 EXCHANGE PLACE, BOSTON

Furnace	- - -	\$6.50
Egg	- - -	7.00
Stove	- - -	7.25
Chestnut	- - -	7.50
Pea	- - -	5.50

# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## BLOUSE WAIST RUSSIAN STYLE COST OF LIVING LOW IN MEXICO

With square or V-shaped neck.

RUSSIAN blouses are exceedingly fashionable this spring and they are always pretty. Here is an attractive model that is simple and easy to make. The big collar is a pretty feature, but, if the square neck finished with bands is preferred, it can be used with equal propriety. The sleeves can be cut off at the elbows if that length is preferred. There are many materials that can be used for the making. Blue serge with trimmings of black satin would make a very useful suit; tan whipcord with brown trimming would be smart and spring-like; and there are many novelty materials shown that would be excellent for just this model. Ratine, either in wool or cotton, would make an attractive gown of this kind, too. For the later season, linen, pongee and materials of similar weight can be used with success.

For the medium size the blouse will require 4½ yards of material 27 or 3½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with ½ yard 27 inches wide for the collar or ¼ yard 27 inches for the bands shown in the back view.

The pattern of the blouse (7766) is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



## SPRING HOUSECLEANING IS ON

Different ways of going about the work

IN an up-to-date apartment, with its hardwood floors, gas or electric stove, etc., spring housecleaning is a task hardly worthy of mention. It is little more than the regular weekly cleaning. It is only in the home that occupies a whole house from attic to cellar that an annual overhauling—housecleaning in the accepted meaning of the term—is needed. And even here housecleaning in the twentieth century is a sinecure in comparison with what it was once, before rugs took the place of carpets and steam heat the place of coal stoves, says a New York Tribune writer.

It is well to defer the work until the furnace in the cellar has been cleaned. But there are preliminaries which may be attended to in the mean-time. The attic can be cleaned, for instance, as it is not likely that dust from the furnace cleaning can reach as far upstairs as the attic, unless doors are left open. Just now, while it is still cool, is the best time of the year to get after the attic. With cool breezes floating in through the windows, the work will be accomplished twice as easily and quickly as it will be later.

Before opening the trunks and packing boxes in the attic to examine them have the place given a thorough sweeping, using plenty of damp tea leaves and other dust layers.

When the attic is spotlessly clean, it will be found a convenient place in which to repaint piazza chairs, mend screens and do similar useful bits of work that are attendant upon the spring housecleaning.

Other preliminaries may be attended to before the furnace fire is put out; Bureau drawers, chests and closets should be looked over, and locks to doors of rooms should be examined to see that they all have keys. All such work is better done before the doors are cleaned. If carpenter work has been neglected it should also be attended to before cleaning.

Some household writers direct one to clean one room at a time, beginning with the attic and going gradually down to the cellar. This leaves the cellar, the dustiest part of all, until the last. But

the cellar should be cleaned as soon as the work on the furnace is finished. One may say that if the house is well-built and the doors leading to the cellar are closed there should be no trouble from dust rising to the other rooms while it is ceiling and walls are brushed, but it is better not to take chances of this kind with the average suburban house; and as the cellar has to be cleaned any way during this game of housecleaning it can certainly do no harm to get this, the dustiest work, done first.

Immediately after finishing the cellar attend to the kitchen, as the stove, like the furnace, must be cleaned, and it is a good plan to have the furnace man attend to the kitchen stove as soon as he finishes the furnace. The scrubwoman can be sent to the cellar immediately after he has left it to sweep the floor and brush the ceiling and walls. She can do this while he is cleaning the kitchen stove, and the next day she can brush down the ceiling and walls of the kitchen, while the housemaid or another woman can be putting the finishing touches on the cellar.

A word may be said here as to the advisability of whitewashing the cellar, but a man can be hired later in the spring to do this work, when housecleaning is over.

Experience of years has taught that the next undertaking should be the bedrooms. They are the easiest work of all if rugs cover the floors. The halls must be done together, as they are connected by the stairways. After the halls are clean, do not replace the carpets until the downstairs rooms are done. The furnishings in these rooms must be moved into the hall, and with the cleaners coming and going the hall carpet, if tacked down, would soon lose its look of freshness.

If the parlor, library and dining room are separated by doors they can be done at a time, but if they are separated only by curtains they must, of course, be done together.

With these downstairs rooms now cleaned, the hall carpet can be laid, the renovated screens and porch chairs brought down from the attic, and everything is ready for summer.

Although very inexpensive there is not

Then she goes round the corner and buys her meat or fish or poultry almost under the roof of the market, sometimes inside it.

Food for five persons, for all day, bought at the market at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning, costs from a peso and a half to two pesos, seventy-five cents to one dollar; this includes fish as well as meat, all the vegetables of the season, and flowers. Plenty of fresh vegetables, bread, meat, butter and eggs for the five can be bought for one peso—fifty cents, United States money. Think of feeding five persons on fifty cents a day, with fresh and different food for each and every meal.

These markets, which, I am sure after four years of life in Mexico City, are really the source of the low cost of living there, are municipally controlled. Trained inspectors, much stricter even than any inspectors in the United States, watch over meat and vegetables and fruits. A complaint from any patron results in the immediate closing of the stall occupied by any tradesman while an inspection is made. Inasmuch as this inspection lasts nearly all day, shuts off all the dealer's trade for that time, and results in the ruin of his stock, the vendors are very careful to sell nothing but the freshest and best of goods, and to give full weight and measure.

Added to these food costs is another factor—low house rents. Cottages must be built if one wants them, but apartment houses are plentiful, and most of the great, beautiful homes built during the days of Spanish rule, have been cut up into apartments suitable for renting. Then there are what is known as viviendas, i.e., small flats of three, four or five rooms, which can be rented as low as ten pesos a month. Nicely furnished four or five-room apartments can be rented at 40 to 60 pesos—20 to 30 dollars—with unfurnished flats in fine neighborhoods at about half those figures.

## SCHOOL GIRL'S SPRING GARB

Dresses for classroom and for reception

BEFORE heavy coats are put aside, mothers begin to plan their young daughters' spring and summer dresses. For the coming season their dresses should be of washable materials and the dainty silks that are appropriate for their years.

Suppose we start to talk about school dresses, for there are many days in the classroom yet to come before summer—and during this latter period these dresses may be worn for play, writes Marion Morris in the Chicago Inter Ocean.

The middy blouse suit, which has become almost a habit during the last few years, had a rival that undoubtedly will be preferred by many girls. This new dress, which is somewhat Russian in style, is fashioned with a demiplaited skirt—two box plait in both the backs and front, with gored sides—which is mounted on a fitted sleeveless waistcoat.

And its Russian smock slips over the head just as does the middy blouse, only this one fastens with tiny straps that give a lattice effect across its V-neck; a patent leather belt is worn to give the effect of an abnormally long waist. As this dress is for strenuous wear, it should be made of linen, galatea or linene.

Another Russian style that is slightly more dressy is also designed with a semi-plaited skirt, but its long smock is quite like a double-breasted coat, and it has dainty hand embroidered batiste collar and cuffs—the latter the most effective when the dress is of a solid color material. And, of course, a patent leather belt defines its extreme long waist line.

Although very inexpensive there is not

a material that comes from the laundry more spic-span and is more refined and durable than is striped percale. Some mothers do not like it because it must be made into very plain dresses, but that is why so many designers of young girls' apparel approve of it to a great degree. One of the prettiest percale dresses of the season is designed with a plaited skirt and a plain gathered-on-belt waist, with deep yoke that at first glance looks to be a deep sailor collar. This set-on yoke is preferable, as it eliminates the chance of getting the collar mussed in about five minutes after the dress has been freshly put on.

Scotch plaid ginghams dresses are again on Fashion's juvenile list. However, she stipulates that they are just for the girls that look pretty in these high color combinations. Striped ginghams are more popular, because they are daintier.

However, linen in the various medium-weight weaves, linene, galatea and percale are the best materials for service dresses.

Crinkled crepe that is almost as fine as chiffon is quite the prettiest when made in little Empire dresses, without any adornment, except girdles, bows or bandings of satin ribbon. Fine French crepes are being used in the typical lingerie types of dresses, as well as in Russian tunics and Empire frocks. When in the Russian style, the underskirt is generally of plain white crepe, while the tunic (rather smock) is of white crepe embroidered or printed in dainty posies and the long sleeve guimpe which is worn with it is of fine batiste finished with narrow Valenciennes lace.

Although very inexpensive there is not

one of the most useful garments which comprise a wardrobe is a dressing jacket, and here is one for which you need no paper pattern, says the New York Press.

A yard and a half of material 20

## STERN BROTHERS

West Twenty-third and Twenty-second Streets, New York prior to removal to their New Building, West Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, Announce an Absolute Clearance Sale of their entire stock of Oriental Rugs, Carpets and Hall Runners

At One-Half to One-Third Less Than Their Regular Prices

The collection includes every desirable weave and size, while the designs and colorings throughout are of the highest decorative excellence, affording a rare opportunity to secure high grade floor coverings at prices in many instances below cost of importation.

If desired, purchases will be held for future delivery.

Among the Very Exceptional Values are the following:

### Oriental Rugs in Small, Medium and Large Sizes

Kazakjias, Beloochistans, Daghestans, Shirvans, Guenjies and Mousouls, in sizes from 2½ by 3½ ft. to 3½ by 6 ft.

Formerly from \$10.50 to 27.50,

from \$5.75 to 12.50

Mousouls, Kurdestans and Feraghans,

mostly modern rugs, in a heavy firm texture, in sizes about 3 to 4 ft. wide by 6 to 7 ft. long.

Kirmanshah Rugs, about 3 by 5 ft.

Persian Irans and Kazaks,

The Irans in small designs and the Kazaks in large bold designs, sizes about 4 to 5½ ft. wide by 6 to 8 ft. long.

Formerly \$47.50, at 29.50

Kirmanshah and Sarouk Rugs,

sizes about 4½ by 7 ft.

Formerly \$88.00 to 125.00, at \$49.50 to 68.00

Narrow Persian Hall Runners,

from 18 to 30 in. wide by 13 to 18 ft. long, Formerly \$42.50 to 65.00,

\$24.75, 29.75, 35.00

Persian Mahals, Buluks and Serapies,

sizes about 9 by 12 ft. to 11 by 14 ft., Formerly \$148.00 to 335.00, at \$72.50 to 195.00

Persian Kirmanshahs and Sarouks,

sizes about 7 by 10 ft. to 11 by 15 ft., Formerly \$350.00 to 850.00, at \$168.00 to 475.00

Persian Irans and Feraghans,

modern and antique weaves, in long narrow sizes,

from 5½ to 10½ ft. wide by 9 to 22 ft. long, Formerly \$125.00 to 495.00, at \$58.00 to 225.00

Extra Large Kirmanshahs, Sarouks, Buluks, Ispahans, Mahals and Indias, in oblong and square sizes, from 12 to 20 ft. wide by 15 to 30 ft. long.

Formerly \$525.00 to 880.00, from \$195.00 to 4500.00

### TRIED RECIPES

#### WALNUT SAUSAGE

MIX half a cupful of boiled rice, half a cupful of fine stale bread crumbs and a cupful of ground walnut meats; add one tablespoonful of melted butter or olive oil, one egg, salt, pepper and sage to taste. Shape into small cakes and cook lightly.

#### TURNOPIE RISSOLES

Use cold mashed turnips or peels, slice and cook the turnips soft, drain well, mash fine, and season with salt, pepper and a little sugar. Shape with the hands into little balls, roll in fine bread crumbs, dip in beaten egg diluted with cold water, roll in crumbs again and fry in deep fat. Serve piled high and garnished with parsley.—Good Housekeeping.

#### PIMENTO RAREBIT

Melt two tablespoonsfuls of butter, add three tablespoonsfuls of chopped pimento, a teaspoonful of finely minced onion, one fourth of a cup of rich milk and three eggs slightly beaten. Add salt to taste, cook until well blended and serve hot on crackers.—Richmond News Leader.

#### ITALIAN CABBAGE STEW

One good cabbage, two tablespoonsfuls of butter, half an ounce of flour, pepper and salt, a little vinegar, one hard-boiled egg. Drain a nicely boiled cabbage and chop it finely. For every pint of cabbage add a tablespoonful of butter, and half that quantity of flour. Place all in a frying pan; when hot, season with salt, pepper, a little lemon juice or vinegar, and stir for five or six minutes. Have a square of toasted bread, arrange the cabbage on it, smooth the outside, and garnish with slices of hard boiled eggs. Make very hot and serve.

#### TOMATO AND RICE PIE

Four ounces of rice, one pound of tomatoes, salt and allspice, cheese, butter. First wash the rice in several waters. Stew the tomatoes and strain, seasoning with salt and allspice. Boil the rice, rinse thoroughly and drain. Put alternate layers of rice and tomato pulp in a pie dish, and cover with tomato. Scatter over bread crumbs, moistened with butter. Bake in a steady oven for half an hour, and serve in a pie dish.—San Diego Union.

#### You will find that only the hard-working poultryman can ever hope to make the poultry business pay.

Don't look at the poultry business as a "get-rich" scheme. But if on the other hand you are looking for a business in which hard work and good judgment are rewarded then you can do no better than go into the poultry business.

#### With the new spring coat tiny velvet

flowers in natural color effects are to be worn more frequently than the cloth and silk bouquet of the winter.

### MIRROR TELLS ABOUT SKIRT

A MIRROR attached to the inside of the closet door near the floor will be found useful in dressing or dressmaking. The glass measures about eight by four inches and rests on two curtain rod hooks screwed into the door, about four inches from the bottom. The upper edge of the glass can be securely fastened by a tack. Much depends upon the angle at which the mirror reflects—the longer the hooks the better the results when the glass is in place.—Woman's Home Companion.

### CARE OF MATTING

Try sewing your new matting with raffia, says a writer for the Modern Priscilla. Dampen and split each strand. This will make a fine seam that will look well on either side. When laying new matting one can prevent ridges and wrinkles if, after putting down as smooth as possible, you will wash with a pail of hot water to which a cup of salt has been added. Leave quite wet and in drying the matting will shrink into place. The salt toughens it. Wash with the grain of the matting. Never sweep matting with an uncovered broom, as it will split the fiber, but cover the broom with a soft canton flannel bag and dip in salt water to brighten it.

### Challis, delaine, Japanese silk, crepe de chine, cotton crepe, albatross, French flannel and voile are suitable materials for making this practical negligee.

It covers the shoulders, reaches well down the back and the open sleeves are placed over the arm and buttoned easily underneath.

## The Rapidly Growing City of Dallas, Texas

THROUGH ITS VARIOUS BUSINESS INTERESTS, WILL GIVE A MESSAGE TO THE ENTIRE WORLD IN THE COLUMNS OF THE MONITOR APRIL 2.

WHAT this Southern city of 18 square miles, with 75 miles of street railway and population of 120,000 will have to say will be of great interest. The attention of all interested in municipal development is called to this important article—April 2nd.

**PAPER PILLOW**  
Any inkless soft paper cut or torn in pieces about one inch square and put in unbleached muslin sack by 27 makes a good pillow.—Los Angeles Express

and the family she serves in far harsher bondage.  
Best results are obtained by writing out the menus ahead with directions for work. Keep a coarse block with pencil conveniently tied on and take pains to write clearly. The advantages are manifold. Bridget soon learns to turn to her paper instead of interrupting precious morning hours at the desk or in the sewing room. Where lack of education makes this scheme impossible to her, many enter it without the thought of a hard tussle the first year or two to make themselves memory, but after all that isn't a girl's job.  
Many expect to make big profits the first year. This is not the experience of one but of hundreds who embark in the poultry business. There have been many failures in the poultry business. One must know something about the business to start with. One should serve as an

# CANNED FOODS

THE wholesomeness, excellence and economy of canned foods are not sufficiently understood by the consumer. To educate people better to appreciate canned foods and use them more freely, March 31 to April 5 will be a National Canned Foods Week in the United States.

To prepare its readers to participate in this National Canned Foods Week, The Christian Science Monitor devotes this page to consideration of the advantages of canned foods, their food values and their preparation for the table. Another page will appear April 3.

## CANNED FOODS THIS WEEK TO HAVE SPECIAL DISPLAY

Industry in Which Many Millions of Dollars Are Invested and in Which the Public Is Vitally Interested Is Growing Rapidly and New Lines Are Being Added

THE federal census report for 1900 places a value of over \$50,000,000 upon the canned vegetable output of American packers and a total value of over \$80,000,000 on the annual product of vegetables, fruits, canned fish and oysters. The great staples are tomatoes, corn, peas, beans, asparagus, pumpkin and sweet potatoes, peaches, apples, apricots, pears, berries and cherries, and salmon, sardines and oysters. Meats are also an important factor. The industry is growing rapidly, new lines are being

taken on and the public is vitally interested because of their widespread and increasing use.

The extensive display in the grocery and provision stores of the present time is prima facie evidence of the general appreciation of canned foods.

Today, and during all this week, as a result of joint efforts by five great national associations and the retailers of the United States, an unusually large showing of canned goods will be made at places of sale throughout the country.

## PRODUCTION OF CROPS GUIDED

*Vegetables given special oversight by canners*

THE markets and groceries of 50 years ago were without the adornment of rows and masses of attractive labels and without the sealed treasure of various palatable and wholesome fruits and vegetables. Fresh vegetables were obtained in season only from the farmers direct, or by way of the market, and during the larger portion of the year, only that class which comprised such as beets, carrots, onions, potatoes, squash, turnips afforded any variety for use. These became poorer in quality as the season advanced, until their own protecting envelopes could preserve them no longer. The most toothsome of the season's products—aspargus, various string beans, corn, peas, tomatoes—passed quickly and were too frequently served when not in the best condition.

The art of enclosing and preserving, within durable and impervious coverings, is now providing a perennial supply of these wholesome delicacies. Not only so, but the canned vegetables are generally better than the average of the same kinds which are found, in natural condition, in the market which you patronize. For both fresh and canned are sold side by side, and one may venture to say that if a dealer is particular in the selection of fresh vegetables he is likewise as careful to purchase the best of canned vegetables, writes C. T. Schubarth of Boston.

To gain the largest returns, in season of plentiful supply, the farmer naturally allows his vegetables to reach the utmost stage of development in bulk. For his returns are usually in ratio to crop yield.

## ARMY SUPPLIES

Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, commissary department, U. S. A., says that canned goods were essential to the subsistence of the troops in the Philippines who were scattered through the islands and subjected to unsanitary conditions and surroundings. The army there, he declares, was greatly aided by variety and good quality of the canned goods supplied.

## PINEAPPLE CREAM

Take a whole canned pineapple, trim it properly, cut in half and drain off as much juice as possible. Cut one-half into dice, pound the other very fine in a mortar and pass through a sieve. Dissolve one ounce and a half of the gelatin in a gill of water, add a quarter of a pound of sugar and when nearly cold strain into it a half pint of thick cream. Add the puree of the pineapple and the dice and whip all together. Pour into a decorated mold and set on ice.

## FOOD EXPERT SAYS THAT CANNED GOODS FILL IMPORTANT PLACE

THE canned food industry, more especially that portion of it represented by the national association, has been foremost among the food industries in its endeavor to improve their output by the selection of good material, by sanitary factory methods, the improvement of the quality of the container and the abolition of the use of preservatives. While there are still undoubtedly many small canneries where these ideals are not attained, the trade as a whole has fallen into step with the work under the pure food law, writes Harvey W. Wiley under date of Jan. 31, 1913. For seasons of natural shortage, for periods, places and times when fresh goods are not available, the canned goods fill a most important place, and the wholesomeness, palatability and convenience of the products are in most instances unquestionable, and under modern conditions of life they are filling a larger and larger need.

## PEAS UNTOUCHED BY HANDS IN PUTTING-UP PROCESS

ONE of the most beautiful sights noticed as you motor through Wisconsin late in June is the many fields of green peas, a shade of green different from any other field. In some sections pea fields on almost every farm along the roads for many miles show this to be one of the most important crops in the state. Upon inquiry you learn that in the section between Watertown, Madison, Portage and Fond du Lac there are planted

annually more than 50,000 acres in peas,

writes F. A. Stare of Columbus, Wis. Some fields were being cut by gangs of men and teams with mowing machines, and the heavy green vines loaded with pods were piled on hay racks; other fields were covered with white blossoms.

Being impressed with the large acreage of peas you follow one of the loads of vines to see how peas are shelled and canned, coming shortly to a cross roads where several loads were drawn up before a large shed consisting of a roof and cement floor; in this building were three or four large red machines about the size of a threshing machine, and at the end of each was a load of vines being forked into it as fast as a farmer could pitch.

From the other end of the large machines flowed a stream of the vines beaten to a pulp, while from one side of the machine a shower of tender shelled peas splashed and bounded into a hopper, from which they were drawn into neatly enamelled boxes, and these were loaded into an auto truck.

The crop is most profitable to farmers and the vines are made into silage and fed to cattle or sheep the next winter.

Following the truck to the factory grounds in the town a few miles farther, we found a garage maintained by the canning company to house its trucks and accommodate tourists visiting the plant.

One of the officers showed us through the plant, stating that visitors were always welcome. He took us first to a large open shed containing eight of the big red machines, all busy shelling peas. The truck had discharged its load of shelled peas and gone back with boxes empty, while the peas were being washed

in large machines in cold, sparkling water pumped from artesian wells.

They next fall into metal lined conveyors which carry them to the third story of the factory, where the peas are separated into five or six different sizes by passing through large screens of different sized holes; each size falls into its own hopper from which spouts carry the peas to the floor below, where we found 50 or 60 girls inspecting the peas which passed before their watchful eyes on slowly moving belt conveyors.

These girls picked out an occasional discolored or broken pea or small piece of water.

From these tables the peas fall into other hoppers from which they were drawn as needed, through conveyors to the main floor, where they poured into long rotating scalders, where they were washed in boiling water for a few moments, from which they emerged and

passed under a shower of clear, cold water.

The peas are now conveyed to the filling machines, five in number, of which the working parts are white enameled in porcelain, each filling 80 cans every minute; the peas fall into the cans without being forced, which would crush them;

this same machine pours in enough brine to cover the peas nicely so they will not scorch while cooking. This brine is hot water, with sugar and salt added. The cans are sealed by soldering machines working at the same speed.

In all the operations of the plant the shelled peas are not touched by human hands, and they are washed repeatedly. It could not have been more than a few hours from the time the vines were cut in the fields till the peas were sealed in the cans.

## EAT MORE FISH

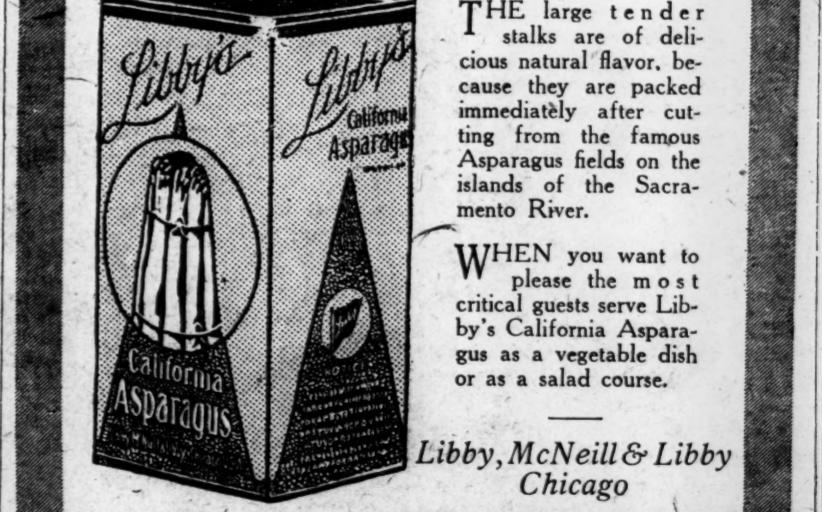
Fish is nourishing and sustaining. More



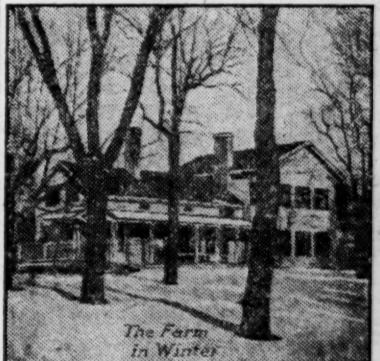
Serve Creamed B. & M. Fish Flakes with Baked Potato for breakfast tomorrow, or try it for fish chowder, souffle, codfish balls or fish hash.  
TRY SOME  
FISH FLAKES  
CORNED CODFISH  
DRIED BALSAMIC  
SHRIMP & MUSSELS  
BURNHAM & MORRILL  
FISH FLAKES  
10c-SIZES-15c  
SOLD BY GROCERS  
BURNHAM & MORRILL CO.,  
PORTLAND, ME.

## Libby's California Asparagus

—the choicest delicacy that you can serve.



Libby, McNeill & Libby  
Chicago



Our business has proved that there is such a thing as an Art in making sausages.

Why should our sausages sell all over the country if there were not something about them that made them different and better?

## JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE

We don't put anything in them but the very best part of young pig fat, no lard, no suet and no meat. They are made in the country by country folks who take as much pains with every sausage as they can and eat out as they would take if it were going to be exhibited at a County Fair. You can get our sausages for you if he does not already sell them. Jones Dairy Farm Sausage is shipped the same day it is made and we can get it from Chicago or any place anywhere in the United States or Canada. For Boston and vicinity our agents, S. Buxbaum & Co.

COOLIDGE CORNER BROOKLINE, MASS.

can arrange to supply you. Grocers

can tell you about our hams and bacon, sausages, ham, green hickory ham and our open kettle-simmered lard and real maple syrup. Ask your grocer or write to us.

Milo C. Jones, Jones Dairy Farm Box 637, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin

SOUP FOR LUNCH

My family like home-made vegetable soup for lunch. I make as usual, adding a can of prepared tomato soup instead of plain tomato. It cost no more and adds much to the flavor, writes a contributor to the Modern Priscilla.

A paper bag or a quart jar slipped over the food chopper will prevent crumbs flying about when bread is being ground.

# Selections for Foreign Posts Considered by the President

Mr. Wilson Not to Make Any More Announcements Until Assured of Acceptances — McCombs Looking Up Men

**CONGRESS MAY ACT**

Predicament of Chief Executive Looked Upon as Likely to Lead to Building of Embassies and Increase of Appropriations

WASHINGTON — President Wilson probably will wait until after the extraordinary session of Congress assembles next week before making any further announcements of selections for foreign posts. It was said today by men close to the President that he does not propose to give out any more possible selections until he has received assurances of acceptance.

William F. McCombs left the capital suddenly Saturday afternoon though he had a conference with the President scheduled for Sunday. It is the general belief here that Mr. McCombs has gone to New York for no other purpose than to see men of means who might be induced to accept diplomatic positions abroad. It is considered quite probable that he will communicate by telephone with Boston and other cities in the course of his inquiries.

If the President's difficulties in securing the type of men he wants in ambassadorial positions in Europe should have the result, as many think will be the case, of spurring Congress on to enact such legislation as will make it possible for high grade Americans to accept those positions, regardless of financial considerations, the United States will have solved a problem that has been confronting it for many years.

The President's difficulties have merely served to give renewed emphasis to the case, and it really looks as if something would be done, perhaps in the new Congress. The President himself is understood to favor the proposed legislation.

Prominent members of his party in both houses have gone on record to a similar effect. Public sentiment is believed to be crystallizing quite rapidly in favor of laws that will open these high offices to any American of ability, and all in all the way at last seems reasonably clear to definite action.

In Congress the tendency always has been to delay action on matters of moment until there has been an opportunity for the country to discuss them and arrive at a definite conclusion, and this is quite the natural thing for Congress is proverbially the follower and not the leader of the people. This state of affairs, while it has its drawbacks in what frequently seems to be needless delay in the enactment of wise laws, as this embassy situation proposes, is perhaps, on the whole, for the best, for it makes sure that Congress will not act upon impulse and without due consideration.

It took agitation, in and out of Congress, of seventeen years' duration before a pure food law could be enacted. Following the decision of the supreme court which nullified the most important features of the original interstate commerce act, it took Congress about 15 years to get around to the passage of legislation during the Roosevelt and the Taft presidencies, making the statute what the people had been demanding. The supreme court overturned the income tax law in 1894, and the agitation for a change in the constitution making the tax lawful ran along for almost 18 years before Congress was ready to act. Direct election of senators was agitated in and out of Congress for more than a quarter of a century before Congress could be induced to submit the joint resolution which is now making another amendment to the constitution.

came one of wide interest during the financial stringency of 1893 and subsequent years, and has been before the country ever since. Finally, the agitation resulted in the appointment of the Aldrich currency commission, which made an exhaustive study of the question, and submitted an elaborate report, with recommendations. Those recommendations may not be adopted, and yet the effect of them has been to awaken new interest in the subject, until now the country probably is ready for Congress to go ahead.

President Taft, when he discovered the advantages which would ensue from having members of the cabinet given seats in the House of Representatives, and began to make a study of that question, discovered an exhaustive report in favor of the plan, that had been submitted to Congress in 1881, or 32 years ago.

The agitation of the past few years in favor of extending the presidential term to six years and making Presidents ineligible to reelection, and in favor of having each new Congress begin its work almost immediately after the election, notwithstanding it has much to recommend it, will, if it follows the precedents here referred to, not assume the form of joint resolutions of Congress looking toward constitutional amendments, for some time to come.

## Mr. Longworth Instigator

Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, who entered Congress 10 years ago, was responsible for the beginning in late years of agitation in favor of having the United States pay its diplomatic officials larger salaries and itself own the embassy and legation building in foreign capitals. Mr. Longworth's attention had been called to the defects of the existing system during his prolonged absences abroad, where he was an eye witness of

the conditions demanding a change of policy. As soon as he entered Congress he took this matter up and pushed it during the whole of his service in that body, and that Congress seems likely to act favorably during the next two years is perhaps due more to him than to anybody else.

It was due to Mr. Longworth's constant urging and urging that Congress finally passed the present law, setting aside \$500,000 a year for diplomatic buildings abroad. That law is not satisfactory, because it limits to \$150,000 the sum that may be expended in any one capital; but it was a start in the right direction, and it is believed that it will not be difficult, owing to the experience President Wilson has been having to get ambassadors for London, Paris and Berlin, to secure its proper enlargement. It remained for the President to bring home forcibly to the American mind that men of ability but without ample means could not afford to accept those positions.

The combination of wide experience, knowledge of the world, capacity for diplomacy, private means and willingness to use them in the public interest, is rare. If merit and distinction only are to be recognized in filling high diplomatic posts, the conditions of the service must be alleviated. That is the lesson of the declinations the President has received.

## Higher Salaries Urged

It is proposed by prominent men in both houses that, in the proposed new law, it may not be necessary to increase materially the existing salaries of ambassadors and ministers. Those salaries already are quite high compared with the compensation of officials of the first rank at home. The difficulty has been that the government compels its diplomats to use their salaries to pay expenses which are in no way personal. It is believed by leading public men that if embassies and legations were to be built and maintained at the public expense, and suitable entertainment funds provided, varying according to the cost of keeping up an embassy or a legation in the different capitals, the present salaries might serve. It seems probable that the legislation to be proposed will be directed along that line, at least at first.

The principal governments see to it that their representatives in the United States are adequately paid and furnished with handsome houses. The British ambassador to the United States is paid \$50,000 a year, and has a house which is large, stately and well adapted to entertaining. The British government also provides him with an entertainment fund and keeps his house going for him. The French nation has recently completed the building of a beautiful embassy house on Sixteenth street, costing perhaps half a million dollars. The German embassy building, in its day one of the most imposing houses of its class in this city, is to be abandoned shortly for a new and up-to-date house, to cost half a million and perhaps more.

While the pay of American ambassadors to Europe is \$17,500 a year, the British ambassadors at Vienna, Rome, St. Petersburg, Berlin and Paris, are paid sums ranging from \$35,000 to \$45,000 a year; those of the German ambassadors \$25,000 to \$37,500; the French ambassadors from \$24,000 to \$40,000; the ambassadors from Austria-Hungary, \$31,000 to \$45,000; the Italian ambassadors \$22,000 to \$23,000; and the Russian ambassadors from \$32,000 to \$40,000.

At London, where the Austro-Hungarian ambassador receives a salary of \$45,000 a year, there is furnished an official residence and offices, which cost approximately \$280,000; at Berlin, where the French ambassador is paid \$28,000 a year, an official residence is furnished which cost originally \$102,290, but is now valued at \$57,000; at Berlin, where the British ambassador is paid \$40,000 a year, an official residence is furnished which cost \$291,000; at Paris, where the British ambassador is paid \$45,000 a year, an official residence is maintained which cost \$155,000 in 1814, and is now worth \$1,500,000; at St. Petersburg, where the German ambassador is paid \$37,500 a year, an official residence to cost upwards of \$500,000 is to be erected, and the appropriation for it already has been made.

## PRESIDENT WILSON SUMMER HOME TO BE IN CORNISH, N. H.

Manager of Winston Churchill Estate Receives Word to Get Place Ready for Occupancy

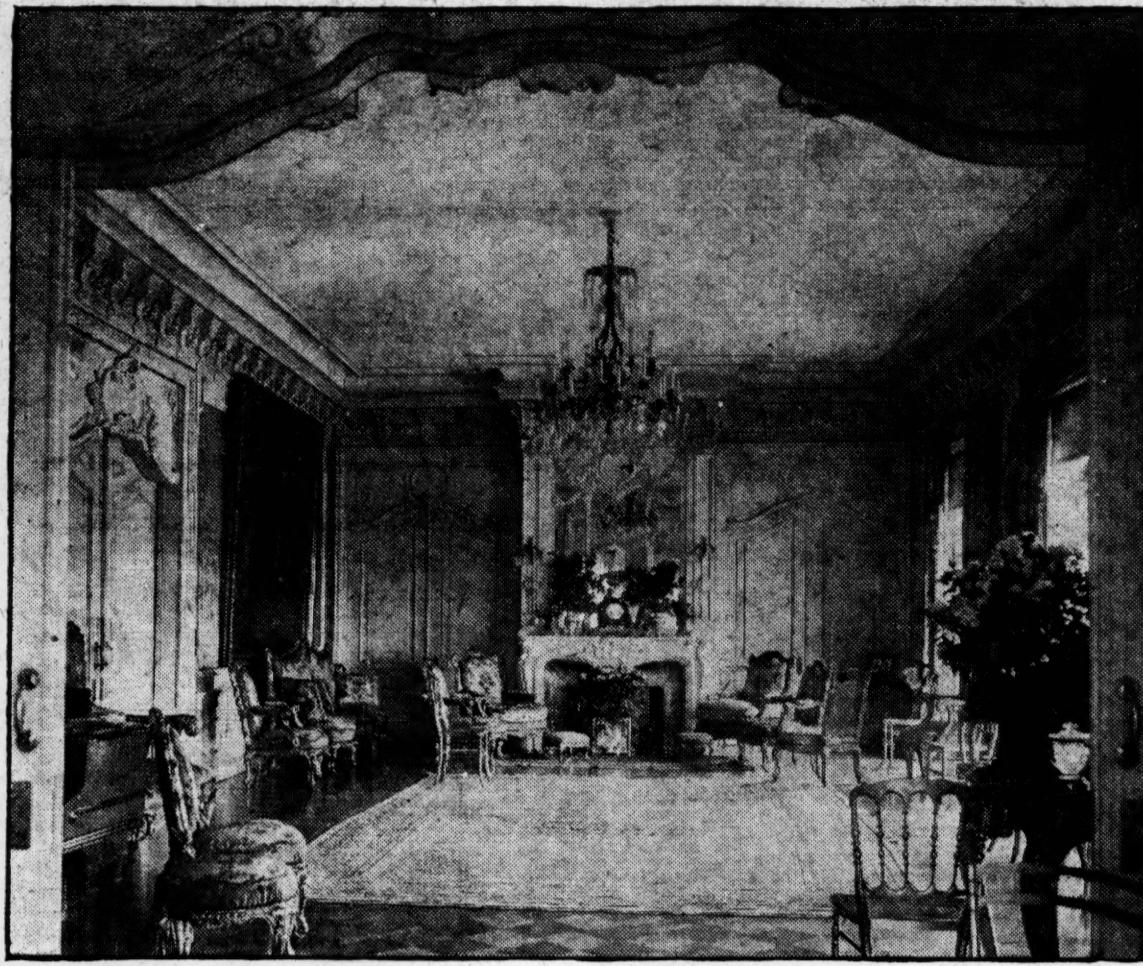
CORNISH, N. H.—Winston Churchill's home here will be the summer home of President Wilson and his family, according to a telegram received here today from Mr. Churchill, who is in Santa Barbara, Cal. E. F. Roberts, manager of the estate, received the message which gave him instructions for getting the place ready.

Harlakenden House, as the Churchill property is known, is a two-story brick house on a hill three miles beyond Windsor, Vt., commanding a view of the Connecticut River valley and of the Green mountains. The estate includes between 60 and 70 acres of rolling farm land and pine grove.

There are two seven-room cottages where the executive offices can be established and where the President's attendants may reside. A tennis court adjoins the mansion house and at the foot of the hill the Connecticut river gives opportunity for boating.

Windsor, Vt., is the port of entry to Cornish. The road to Harlakenden lies over an old wooden toll bridge across the Connecticut.

## HOW FOREIGN NATIONS CARE FOR AMBASSADORS



(Copyright, Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.)

Drawing room of French embassy at Washington which is superseded by new structure at cost of about \$500,000

## IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

### ELMAN RECITAL

Mischa Elman, the violinist, drew out a large audience to Symphony hall Sunday afternoon and won applause that for amount and enthusiasm is to be regarded as extraordinary, even in a concert season of epoch marking standards and acclaim. The list of selections presented would be a long one, if all those played in response to the handclapping were mentioned. As far as the printed program accounts for them, the pieces were eight in number, three in extended form, to begin with and the others in short form, as follows: Sonata in B flat, No. 10, Mozart; concerto in D minor, Wieniawski; sonata in G major, Handel; "Romance," G major, Beethoven; "Les Petits Moulins," Couperin-Press; aria, "Trei Giorni," Pergolesi; "Hungarian Dance," No. 21, Brahms-Joachim; "Introduction and Jota," Sarasate.

Mr. Elman's abilities as an executant have matured to a marked degree since he first played in Boston four years ago; and that it a good deal to say, for even then he was the equal of any artist on the concert stage. Today he is undoubtedly the greatest virtuoso of the violin in the brilliant style of playing. He scarcely has a rival in any department of musical performance in the expression of pathos and satire.

But Mr. Elman is not confined to one manner of execution or to the control of one mood, to the exclusion of others.

His violin is a sentimental as well as a humorous singer; it has been inspired by the tragic as well as the comic muse.

Mr. Elman is everything, in fact, but a classicist. With him all composers, even Handel and Mozart, are surcharged with the romantic feeling. His expression, no less when he is interpreting the eighteenth than the nineteenth century music-makers has always the human, the social quality.

He is an extreme rhythmicist, he is insistent in presenting the formal qualities of a composition,

yet his playing of old masters is warm and vital always, and is palpitating with the thought of his own day.

### OPERA CLOSES

Applause loud and long that was evidently intended to bring the director of the opera company before the curtain was bestowed in the performance of "The Jewels of the Madonna" at the Boston opera house on Saturday evening, but it only effected the recall time after time of the principals in the performance, Mmes. Melis and Gay and Messrs. Zentello and Blanchard and the conductor, Mr. Caplet. A large audience assisted at the closing of the season and a brilliant representation of the most popular novelty of the season was given.

In the afternoon the opera in English experiment of "Martha" was repeated with the artists of the original cast, and in double bill with Flotow's old-fashioned piece was presented the modern comedy opera, "The Secret of Suzanne," with Miss Nielsen, Mr. Fornari and Mr. Tavechia. The music of "Martha" was under Mr. Moranzoni's direction, that of "Suzanne" under Mr. Caplet's.

### OPERA HOUSE CONCERT

On Sunday afternoon a large audience attended a concert in the Boston opera house by Miss Nielsen, soprano, and Michael Dwyer, tenor.

"A melodious program" was the attractive designation of the playbill, and the size of the house and the vehemence of its applause proved that melody has not lost its appeal in a day of the ascendancy of musical impressionism. The songs presented by the soprano included the following: "The Lass with the Del-

## AIL FOR EVERYBODY EXTENDED IN FEDERAL BULLETIN SERVICE

Government Sends Out 98,000,000 Circulars in Year Covering 500 Subjects Ranging From Bread Making to Poultry Management and Forestry

WASHINGTON—Are you setting out a lawn, desirous of learning the most approved method of making bread, or interested in the economical use of meats in the home? If so, write to the division of publications, department of agriculture, for this branch of the government service is in the business of keeping the people of the country informed on innumerable matters that have to do with housekeeping and farming.

Nothing in these lines seems beyond the range of its comprehensive knowledge. It is as ready to teach whitewashing, how to know the common birds and the benefits of good roads by mail as it is to tell all about canning vegetables, poultry management and forestry. Last year it sent out over 200,000 bulletins on cheeses, with the use of concrete on the farm and grape propaganda running a close second.

The editor and chief of this publication work is Joseph A. Arnold, and with the assistance of an editorial staff of eight and 190 employees, there is turned out from the division every year an amount of bulletins, pamphlets, books and letters that is imposing.

It is 23 years now since the first Farmer's Bulletin was issued by the department of agriculture and the popularity of the series has proved the need of these brief, inexpensive publications which convey practical information in plain, every day English. While the growth of the series was slow at first, it has reached a total of 500 different subjects with a total output of over 98,000,000 bulletins.

Last year nearly 11,000,000 of these bulletins were sent out to housewives and farmers in all parts of the country, with an additional demand for 5,000,000 which the department did not have the funds to supply. In all, the division distributed nearly 35,000,000 reports and documents on over 2000 different subjects, which forms an interesting index to the increasing desires of the American farmer for expert knowledge and intelligent instruction.

Recently the members of Congress have awakened to the value of this form of free instruction which the government is only too ready to impart, and last

year, for the first time in the history of the department, every senator, representative and delegate, whether from rural or urban district, utilized in whole or in part its allotment of Farmer's Bulletins.

Another feature of this work is the distribution of lists of the department's publications by Congress, who thus afford their constituents the opportunity of writing for the documents they desire. The response of the public may be judged from the fact that in the last year, the division of publications received nearly 75,000 personal letters, and besides mailing bulletins in return, wrote about 75,000 specially prepared replies.

It is of interest to note the influence exerted by these publications of the government upon the farmers. Recently, to discover this the department sent out four agents, each familiar with agriculture, to question the farmers in four different sections of the country. One traveled through the East, one the South, one the central North and one the middle West, on routes of about 500 miles. As each passed along the road, either on foot or by motor cycle, he visited every farmer on both sides of the road, and asked him a series of questions. Whether the bulletins of the government were received, if they were read, if they had given help, and what other publications were received; all these facts were noted down.

About 1000 farmers were interviewed in this way in each of the four sections of the country and the tabulated results form a testimony to the work of the federal and state governments and to the intelligence of the average American farmer. It was found that one farmer in every 1.5 takes a farm paper, one in 2.3 receives agricultural bulletins, one in 3.3 attends farmers' institutes, one in 11 gets personal instruction from county demonstration agents in the South and one in 159 gets instruction from agents in the North and West.

Of the farmers receiving bulletins, 48 per cent put into practice something learned from them, 54 per cent put into practise the institute instruction and 79 per cent the instruction of the agents.

Recently the members of Congress have favored the bulletins, 24 per cent favored the agents, while 54 per cent favored farm papers.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

### Revenue Cutter Orders

Capt. J. M. Moore, to witness tests of Edmonds' mattress and pillow life preservers at depot.

Second Lieut. J. H. Cornell, detached from the Onondaga on April 8 and ordered to the Algonquin.

First Lieut. W. A. O'Malley, granted 30 days' leave, beginning April 8.

Second Lieut. C. H. Jones, detached from the Algonquin on April 12 and ordered to duty as supervisor of anchorages, Chicago, Ill.

Second Lieut. of Engineers F. E. Baggar, detached from the Yamaacra on April 1 and ordered to the Mackinac.

A general revenue cutter service court is convened to meet on board the Mohawk on April 7 for trial of Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck, Third Lieut. C. F. Kniskern and Third Lieut. J. F. Farley, Jr. Detail for court: Senior Capt. Howard Emery, president; Capt. B. L. Reed, member; Capt. S. M. Laudrey, member, and Second Lieut. J. P. Gray, recorder. First Lieut. P. W. Lauriat is designated as offical prosecutor.

Third Lieut. C. F. Kniskern, ordered to temporary duty on the Mohawk.

Second Lieut. J. P. Gray, relieved from further instruction in radio instruction at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to resume duty at the school of instruction.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. M. W. Torbet, relieved from further instruction in radio instruction at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to the Seneca.

Sr. Capt. W. E. Reynolds, assigned to duty as commanding officer, Bering sea fleet.

Capt. of Engrs. W. Pedrick, assigned to duty as fleet engineer of Bering sea fleet.

Capt. J. L. Sill, ordered to relieve Sr. Capt. W. E. Reynolds as commanding officer, southern division, P. C.

### Movements of Vessels

The Intrepid is at San Francisco. The Osceola is at Guacamayo bay. The Culgoa is at Guantanomo. The Mars is at Sewall Point.

The Virginia and the Orion are at Veracruz.

The Lebanon is at Lynnhaven bay. The Neptune, the Castle, the D-2, the D-3, the E-1, the Tonopah and the D-1 are at Norfolk.

The Uncle left Guacamayo bay for Guantanomo.

The Saratoga left Manila for Shanghai.

The Caesar will not stop at Hampton Roads, but will proceed direct to Pensacola.

### TO CONSIDER DRIVING WELLS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Proposals by the water commissioners to increase the local water supply by means of driven wells will be considered by the town meeting tonight. The board will ask for \$1500 to make preliminary tests.

## J. P. MORGAN PASSES AWAY IN ROME TODAY

(Continued from page one)

tions of sympathy were read and adopted.

Mr. Morgan is survived by his wife, one son, J. P. Morgan, Jr., three daughters and 11 grandchildren. Mrs. Satterlee is one of the daughters, and another, Miss Anne Morgan, has been active in philanthropic work.

John Pierpont Morgan was 76 years of age. He was born in Hartford, Conn., the son of Junius Spenser Morgan, and soon after his birth the family moved to Boston. John Pierpont Morgan received his preliminary education at the English high school. Later he went to the University of Goettingen, Germany, where he was three years.

After being in business in Hartford and Boston the father went to London and became a partner in the banking firm of George Peabody & Co. Into this office, after leaving Germany, came the son. Three years later he was sent to New York as his father's agent. Four years later John Pierpont Morgan formed a partnership with Charles D. Dabney, and thenceforward was a leading figure in the American financial world.

In 1871 Mr. Morgan became a partner of the Drexels of Philadelphia under the name of Drexel, Morgan & Co. The sale of the bonds covering the civil war debt was one of the first big transactions in which Mr. Morgan figured. With his partners he was active in forming the syndicate that underwrote \$750,000,000 of securities, and sold these securities on a constantly rising market.

In this operation the father had worked with the son and in consequence the huge investing resources of England were reopened to America. The financing of war debts was the chief interest of the Morgan business until 1879, when liquidation was practically complete, and they turned to huge enterprises of corporation capitalization.

J. Pierpont Morgan now came to the fore as the leader in finance, for August Belmont, who represented the Rothschilds in the war debt syndicate, and Levi P. Morton and Junius Morgan were retiring from active life. In 1884 Mr. Morgan furnished the millions needed to take the Reading railway out of the receiver's hands and rehabilitate the property. In 1887 Mr. Morgan did the same thing for the Baltimore & Ohio, and again in 1888 for the Chesapeake & Ohio.

Mr. Morgan promoted the United States Steel merger, buying out the interest of Andrew Carnegie, engineered the distribution of the billion dollar bond issue, and later, when through manipulation that was not chargeable to him, there was a slump, Mr. Morgan labored to restore confidence in the stock. Soon Steel was paying dividends.

By this time the house of Morgan was getting thoroughly committed to the financial success of the great trunk lines to Chicago and the coal roads of the middle Atlantic states, whose interests were inevitably intercrossed in a common field. It had placed with its clients in England within 10 years great quantities of New York Central, Reading, Baltimore & Ohio and Chesapeake & Ohio; for 20 years it had been interested in Erie. Its interests covered very closely the exact area of the largest interests of English capital in America.

In 1889 a "gentlemen's agreement" movement culminated in the formation of the "Interstate Railway Association" at a meeting of 18 railway heads and the then principal bankers of America. Before this meeting of 1889 it was announced in the press that Mr. Morgan was to be made the head of a great central company to regulate the whole railway system of America.

What really happened at the meeting in January, 1889, was that the three chief railroad houses of the day—the Morgans, Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Brown Brothers—were represented at the meeting. In answer to the question of President Roberts of the Pennsylvania road, Mr. Morgan said that he was authorized to state for these great houses that thereafter they would refuse to finance new competing systems.

Mr. Morgan, from his first entrance into big operations in American railroads, insisted that the capital he represented had its share in the management. When disposing of the Vanderbilt stock in 1882, he demanded a directorship in the New York Central; after financing the \$40,000,000 Northern Pacific loan, he immediately went on the directorate and finance committee of that railroad; in 1887 he placed his representative, Samuel Spencer, at the head of the Baltimore & Ohio upon furnishing its needs for money; in 1888 and 1889 he took control of the Reading and the Chesapeake & Ohio roads after their reorganization by means of "voting trusts."

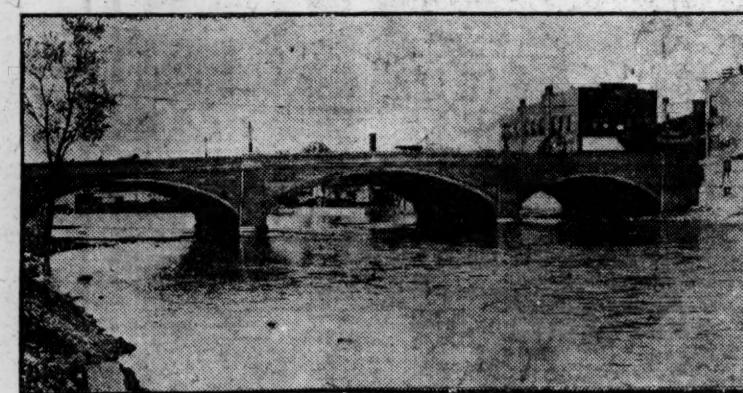
One after another, the \$100,000,000 corporations came to Morgan and his clients for reorganization and control. The Erie, the Reading, and the Southern, each with its \$300,000,000 of bonds and stock, the Northern Pacific with its \$200,000,000. By 1898 over a billion and a half dollars were in the stocks and bonds of the corporations that he himself had reorganized.

In 1858 there were 30,000 miles in the United States, capitalized and bonded at \$1,000,000,000. Their gross earnings were only about \$160,000,000.

In 1898 the so-called "Morgan" roads had 33,000 miles—sixth of the mileage of the country; their capitalization and debt was \$2,700,000,000, a quarter of that of the country; their yearly earnings were over \$300,000,000—also a quarter of the total for the United States. The entire receipts of the United States government were only twice as large as those of the Morgan roads.

Mr. Morgan was probably America's foremost collector of art treasures. It is

## NEW CEMENT BRIDGE, BATAVIA, ILL.



BATAVIA, ILL.—An up-to-date, live and prosperous manufacturing city of about 5000 inhabitants, Batavia is situated on the Fox river, which waters one of the most fertile valleys in the state. There are many beautiful homes, a good library and well equipped schools here. City near enough to Chicago to enjoy many of the advantages of that large center.

## ZIONIST LEADER APPLAUDED IN TALK ON FUTURE OF JEWS

Nahum Sokolow, the Hebrew scholar, member of the Zionists' inner action committee, editor of the *Hazefira* spent the last morning of his Boston stay to-day at Harvard University. Later Herr Sokolow leaves for Portland, Me., where he will speak tonight.

The climax of Herr Sokolow's busy program in Boston came last night at the Plymouth theater, where a mass meeting was held in order that he might give his solution of the problem of the Jews. The theater was packed and the applause was enthusiastic. Julius Meyer opened the meeting and Louis D. Brandeis was chairman.

Mr. Brandeis spoke of his interest in the Zionist movement, saying that the message of Judaism, carried for thousands of years, was to reorganize the

RED CROSS FUND  
FOR INUNDATED  
DISTRICT GROWS

In speaking of Jews organizing their own government he pointed out that there were Jews in every conceivable trade. He closed by telling how successful the present colonies in Palestine are. "Hatikvah" was sung by the Hebrew Choral Society.

The Massachusetts Red Cross fund for relief work in the inundated districts of the middle West now reaches \$135,524.62. Contributions of food, clothing and blankets are being received at 125 Purchase street, where headquarters have been established by the citizens' committee appointed by Governor Foss for distribution service. An appeal for help has been sent to the school teachers in the city by the Boston Elementary Teachers Club.

When he learned that the factory where the government's stamped envelopes are printed, at Dayton, O., has been put out of commission temporarily, Postmaster Mansfield issued notice to all the superintendents of station and branch offices in the Boston postal district calling their attention to a general order issued by A. M. Dockery, third assistant postmaster general which says:

"Pending repairs the supplying of special-request and office request stamped envelopes will be suspended. It is believed that production will very soon be resumed.

"Postmasters will notify purchasers of special-request envelopes that their orders will be accepted and forwarded to the department subject to delay.

"The Department has an ample supply of plain unprinted stamped envelopes at the several distributing agencies throughout the country, which will be issued, so long as they last, in response to requests from postmasters."

At the Boston postoffice it was stated that the stamped envelope supply is sufficient for the present.

Mayor Eugene R. Stone of Quincy this morning appointed the following committee to solicit funds for relief work: Former Mayor William P. Shea, William J. Leslie, M. T. Sullivan, Albert O. Diack, Henry M. Paxton, Theophilus King, Joseph Whidbey, Mrs. C. W. Smith, Mrs. A. Ropes, Clarence Bergen, M. T. Walsh, John L. Hamilton, Edwin W. Shepard and James Duncan.

In Wakefield a committee of 34 men and women began to raise a local fund this morning. The committee has organized with Charles N. Winship as chairman, George E. Walker, town treasurer, as treasurer, and C. E. Campbell as secretary.

**GIFTS IN LONDON  
AID ENGINEERING**

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—The Tagliabuти published an article recently, proving that the construction of airships was not a financial success. The journal said that two companies, the Siemens-Shuckert and the Clouth-Zeppelin company, had discontinued building, having used up the capital of £250,000, raised by national subscription. The passenger service run by the Zeppelin Company in conjunction with the Hamburg-American Company showed a deficit at the end of 1912 of nearly £50,000 caused by the loss of the two airships. The Zeppelin had found itself under the necessity of raising the price of construction from £25,000 to £75,000, whilst the Parseval Company owed the continuance of its existence to the sales which it had effected with foreign powers.

**AIRSHIP BUILDING  
LOSSES ALLEGED**

(Special to the Monitor)  
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**OLD SHIPS TO  
GO FOR TARGETS**

With one exception all of the first class battleship that fought in the Spanish-American war will within a few years probably have been destroyed by the shells of the dreadnaughts and superdreadnaughts of the present Atlantic fleet. The Texas has already been used in this way, and now it is expected that the battleship Indiana, which was one of Sampson's first line ships at Santiago, is to be dismantled of her guns and towed to some convenient spot where she can be used as a target for the newer and mightier ships of the Arkansas, Delaware, Michigan, Florida and Connecticut types.

**ENGINEERS MAKE  
SUBWAY DEMANDS**

NEW YORK.—Status of engineers throughout the East, the growth of the brotherhood and other kindred subjects were discussed Sunday by representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers from cities east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers at the Amsterdam opera house, Forty-fourth street.

At the end of the meeting a resolution was passed, containing a demand that all new subways should be constructed and operated by the city, and that the contract for operation should include an eight-hour work day for the motormen and the recognition of the union.

## RELIEF GIVEN TO INUNDATED CITIES OF OHIO

(Continued from page one)

ing Ohio cities give these figures: Dayton 130, Columbus 64, Hamilton 500, Miamisburg 50, Tiffin 18, Chillicothe 18, Middlebury 14, Tremont 14, Piqua 13, Harrison 12, Troy 9, Valley Junction 6, Zanesville 10, Massillon 5, Cleves 2, and New Bethlehem 2. Indiana cities and towns give these figures: Peru 20, Brookville 16, East Mt. Carmel 1, Ft. Wayne 6, Frankfort 2, Lafayette 1, Logansport 1, Munice 1, New Castle 1, Rushville 1, Shebourn 1, Terre Haute 4, Washington 4 and West Indianapolis 1.

DAYTON, O.—George F. Burba, secretary to Governor Cox reported Sunday night that 40,000 persons must be provided for for one week longer at least, that 20,000 must be cared for indefinitely, that 15,000 residences and business buildings must be repaired and restored, that 2000 buildings must be razed, that wide districts must be freed from debris and entire sewerage and water systems in several cities restored.

Governor Cox on Sunday extended martial law from Dayton throughout this entire inundated district. The sixth regiment, Ohio National Guards of Toledo, on duty here, was sent to Cincinnati Sunday night.

## RED CROSS FUND FOR INUNDATED DISTRICT GROWS

The Massachusetts Red Cross fund for relief work in the inundated districts of the middle West now reaches \$135,524.62. Contributions of food, clothing and blankets are being received at 125 Purchase street, where headquarters have been established by the citizens' committee appointed by Governor Foss for distribution service.

"Each committee is divided into four subcommittees of five members each. The country is divided into four sections, eastern, western, north central and south central, and a subcommittee is located in a city in each section. Subjects are to be sent out by all subcommittees simultaneously and when the subcommittees have reached a conclusion they are to be called to some central point to report to the board of directors.

"Boston has at present two of these subcommittees, one on vocational education and one on federal and state regulation.

District offices are now being established in different sections of the country equipped with a district secretary and the necessary clerical force.

"These offices will keep in close touch with all of the organizations within their district affiliated with the national Chamber, and the district secretaries will act with the subcommittees within their district.

"Offices have been established in New York, Chicago and Dallas, Tex., and there is a plan to establish one on the Pacific coast, probably at San Francisco.

"The chamber is extending its service to its members. In addition to the regular monthly publication, the Nation's Business, it is issuing a weekly bulletin on general subjects of interest to business, such as reports of special commercial agents and activities of department bureaus. It is also issuing a legislative bulletin in which it reports from week to week the status of all bills affecting commerce.

"There is no longer any doubt that the commercial interests of the country will give the chamber financial support, to work on a large scale and that its membership, which is now increasing without solicitation and is already fairly representative, will include all commercial organizations of sufficient importance to take an interest in national affairs."

"The Department has an ample supply of plain unprinted stamped envelopes at the several distributing agencies throughout the country, which will be issued, so long as they last, in response to requests from postmasters."

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Passengers desiring to go to Rowe's wharf receive a double transfer privilege whereby a transfer check is issued on cars from Church and Boylston streets via Park square, Eliot, Tremont, Boylston and Essex streets, Harrison avenue, Beach street, South station and Summer street extension. In this connection a new transfer privilege is also established at Boylston and Church streets for transfer between cars of this line and the Boylston street and Huntington avenue subway cars. Cars leave this point on a 10-minute schedule from 8:00 a.m. until 5:40 p.m.

Passengers desiring to go to Rowe's wharf receive a double transfer privilege whereby a transfer check is issued on cars from the new line from the Church street transfer point. This entitles the passenger to board an "I" train at the South station going in the direction of Rowe's wharf. This transfer check, however, is not valid on Rowe's wharf surface cars.

**ABSOLUTE LOCAL  
CONTROL FOR N. Y.  
POLICE ADVISED**

NEW YORK.—Members of the Wagner joint committee on remedial police legislation in their report, to be submitted to the Legislature at Albany today make three radical recommendations for reform in methods of governing the police department of New York city, based on information gained at recent hearings here.

It is recommended that New York city be allowed to decide for itself the question of the sale of liquor on Sunday.

Responsibility should be removed from the police department for the enforcement of laws relating to gambling and the social evil, the report declares. This responsibility should be vested in a department of public welfare, composed of seven members, appointed by the mayor from nominations made by civic, charitable and philanthropic bodies engaged in the work of ameliorating conditions.

Such board should have power to appoint its own commissioner and assistants and to remove at will any of the appointees.

The third recommendation relates to home rule for the city of New York in the management, administration and control of its police department. This is declared to be the most advanced step yet recommended in the matter of home rule.

It gives the local authorities absolute control, even to the change of existing laws.

The report concludes as follows: "Eliminate the power of the policeman to exercise discretion as to the extent to which the law shall be enforced and you will eliminate substantially all criticism of his conduct and reestablish him in the confidence of the community."

## NEEDHAM TO HAVE CHIEF OF POLICE

NEEDHAM, Mass.—Beginning tomorrow, April 1, this town will have a chief of police for the first time, when Norman McKenzie, who for many years has been night patrolman in the central part of the town and keeper of the lockup, will take the office.

The selection have also appointed Henry D. Blackman as superintendent of streets, to take effect April 1, succeeding T. Porter Clarke, who resigned early this month.

## SALEM TRADE BOARD TO DINE

SALEM, Mass.—The annual meeting and dinner of the Salem Board of Trade will be held April 17. Among the speakers will be Lieut.-Gov. David I. Walsh and John H. Fahey, chairman of the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

## E. H. GOODWIN SEES SCOPE OF TRADE ENLARGE

Committee Work of National  
Commerce Chamber, Much of  
It Directed From Boston, Puts  
Localities in Cooperation

## MEMBERSHIP GROWS

Boston is the headquarters for two of the subcommittees which the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is now establishing in the leading cities of the country, one on vocational education and another on federal and state regulation, according to Elliott H. Goodwin, general secretary of the chamber. Mr. Goodwin is in New York today laying out a line of work for the newly established district office there, which is to keep the constituent bodies of the chamber in touch with its work.

"The chamber has now completed a number of important committees," said Mr. Goodwin, "such as those on federal and state regulation, banking and currency, Latin-American trade, including the Panama canal, consular service, vocational education, immigration and North American-European trade.

"Each committee is divided into four subcommittees of five members each. The country is divided into four sections, eastern, western, north central and south central, and a subcommittee is located in a city in each section. Subjects are to be sent out by all subcommittees simultaneously and when the subcommittees have reached a conclusion they are to be called to some central point to report to the board of directors.

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JOHN T. WHITEHEAD & SON Supplies and Repairs a Specialty. 1000 Sixth ave. Tel. Columbus 1140.

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WILLIAM P. MORRILL CORSET CO., 44 West 22nd st. N. Y. Phone Gramercy 5224.

**HAIRDRESSING**

MISS KRUSE Hairdressing and Manicuring Parlors, 250 Broadway, N. Y.

**HAIR**

MME. FRIEND—Tel. Greeley 2307. Ideas given on how to dress your hair becomingly. 17 West 34th st., near Broadway, N. Y.

**HAIR**

MISS KRUSE Hairdressing and Manicuring Parlors, 250 Broadway, N. Y.

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SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

# Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

**CENTRAL****KANSAS CITY, MO.****ADVERTISING**

WILLIS M. HAWKINS  
SCHOOL OF ADVERTISING  
Personal Instruction—Evening Classes  
712-713 Waldburg bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**BABY SHOP**

THE BABY SHOP  
Infant and Children's Outfitters.  
Fifth floor, Lillies bldg.

**BAKING POWDER**

ASK YOUR GROCER for Paddock's Best  
Baking Powder, Spices and Flavoring  
Extracts; purity guaranteed. PADDOCK'S  
SPICE CO.

**CLEANERS AND DYERS**

COUNTRY CLUB CLEANERS AND DYERS  
"We clean, dye and alter everything."  
211 Westport ave. Both phones 2028 South

**CLEANING AND PRESSING**

Six Phones. Always Listening  
ELLEN'S  
CLEANERS-PRESSERS  
WM. G. HEMPHILL, Manager  
342-44 Brooklyn Ave.  
31st and Farnsworth. 1310 E. 57th St.

**CLOTHIERS**

Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers  
To Gentlemen.  
COOPER-WOOLWORTH,  
1106 Walnut Street.

**CONTRACTORS**

ALDINE CONCRETE CO. E. F. WOOD, President  
CONTRACTORS FOR BUILDING  
208 Mass. Bldg. Tel. Home 6234-M.

**CORSETS**

KERI'S CORSET SHOP, Lillies Bldg.  
100 corset models, front and back lace,  
prices \$1 to \$5.

**BRINLEY**

306 Altman Building  
Corsets made to order.  
H. Phone M-6208 B. Phone G. 559-W

**FLORIST**

ARTHUR NEWELL, Florist—"Perfect ar-  
rangement in flowers." Northeast cor.  
10th and Grand ave.

**FLOUR**

WE WILL APPRECIATE YOUR BUSI-  
NESS: ASK YOUR GROCER FOR: Hard  
Wheat, A.R.C. Soft Wheat Flour  
Royal No. 10. O. H. PITKIN FLOUR  
CO., 1221 W. 9th st.

**FURNITURE**

Factory to Fireless  
THE HOQUARD FURNITURE CO.  
Terms if desired. 1328-30 Grand ave.

**GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES**

OUR EXPERIENCE is your advantage—  
WESTERN CHANDELIER CO., 1231  
Walnut st. H. Goodfarb; A. Jacobson.

**GROCERS**

KEENEY AND KEEVER, 4503 Troost  
Groceries and Meats  
Home Phone S-414 Bell Phone E-2202

MILLER'S MARKET, 1310 E. 37th St.  
Groceries and Meats Home Bakery  
Both Phones 3700 South

J. J. GRAHAM, 703-1 Linwood Blvd. Staple  
and fancy groceries, meats, fruits, vegetables,  
etc. Home Phone S-611 Bell S-1405

FRIEDMAN'S MARKET, 316 East 12th st.  
Choice Supply, Groceries, Meats and  
Bakery. Delicacies. Tels. Home M-5081,  
Bell G. 976.

**HAIR DRESSERS**

LEMMON HAIR SHOP  
Manufacturing, Marcel Wave.  
301 Sharp bldg. 11th and Walnut sts.

**LYDIA ALLISON**

Hair Goods and Toilet Articles.  
300 Sharp bldg. Phone Home M-1446.

**HARDWARE**

FLORY AND SCHERZER, Props.—Com-  
plete line of hardware; general plumb-  
ing and repair work. 3911 Main st.

NATIONAL HAT CO.—Old hats made  
new, cleaned and blocked. 105 East 8th  
st. H. Phone M-4749.

**INSURANCE**

LYLE A. STEPHENSON, The Insurer,  
"Gives Insurance Service That Serves."  
Tel. Now G-3602, M-1188. Shukert Bldg.

**JEWELERS**

What we say it is it is.  
J. R. MERCER JEWELRY CO.  
1014 Grand avenue.

**KODAKS**

KANSAS CITY PHOTO SUPPLY CO.,  
1010 Grand Ave. Careful attention given  
to mail order Kodak finishing.

**LADIES' FURNISHINGS**

BONG ESTELLA, 1328-30 Main Ave.—Out-  
fitter to Mother and the Girls." For  
smart, exclusive and most reasonable  
priced coats, suits, millinery. Visit our  
team room for a delicious home cooked  
luncheon.

HADDEN-WOODIN  
Millinery, Suits, Coats, Waists.  
200 Altman Building.  
Southwest corner 11th and Walnut.

**LAUNDRIES**

SILVER LAUNDRY CO.  
1012-1020 Campbell st.  
Tels. Home 2508 M. Bell 710 M.

**MEN'S FURNISHINGS**

JOHN T. DAVIS, 426 Westport ave.  
Bell phone S-4632. Bell Phone S-216.

**MILLINERY**

MISS ANNIE L. MILLER  
MILLINERY  
Home Phone S-671. 3220 Troost Ave.  
FERNELL, Milliner, Designer. "Meets  
individual needs." Bell phone Grand  
2999. 303 Lillis Building.

EGNER—MILLINERY  
Prices Reasonable  
Home Phone 6009 Maine. 216 East 11th St.

**PIANO TEACHER**

ELEANOR B. STUART  
Piano Theory, Musical History,  
Special Children's Classes.  
503 Studio Bldg. H. Phone S. 1434

**REAL ESTATE**

WESTWOOD IRRIGATED FARMS—In-  
dependent Irrigated acre terms. H. D.  
YODER, Gen'l Agt. 100 West 8th st.  
Phone 234 Main.

**REPAIR SHOPS**

NED BAILEY, 1001 East 32d st.  
Bicycle, Bicycles and Kay. Work.  
Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Phone S-16.

**SHOE SHOP**

WALK OVER BOOT SHOP  
Leaven Level, Walnut Street  
MEN AND WOMEN

**ST. JOSEPH, MO.**

DRY GOODS AND DEPT. STORES  
MARTIN TRAINES DRY GOODS CO.  
Main 220. Tel. St. Joseph, Mo.  
Railroad Fares Rebated.

**WESTERN****DENVER, CO.****BOOKBINDING**

THE DIETER BOOKBINDING CO.—Book  
binders, binding of every descrip-  
tion. 1833 Champa st. M 2054.

**CREAMERY BUTTER**

ASK YOUR GROCER for Peerless Cream-  
ery Butter, made by the C. G. CARL-  
SON ICE CREAM CO., 1230 18th st.

**DAIRIES**

Compton Dairy, pure milk and cream.  
Anton A. Custer Prop. Phone Champa  
2726. 2151 St. Paul st. Stockyards station

**DENTIST**

E. H. PEIRCE, D. D. S.  
Room 719 Central Savings Bank Building  
Telephone Main 6855

**DEPARTMENT STORES**

A. T. LEWIS SON DRY GOODS CO.  
1001-1016 16th and Stout STS.  
DENVER.—The store that recognizes  
no transaction completed until the cus-  
tomer is absolutely satisfied.

**FLORIST**

MAUFL FLORAL CO., 1225 Logan St.  
Phone Main 1388. Cut flowers, plants,  
decorations and floral designs.

**HAIR STORE**

HAINES—HAIR GOODS—HAINES  
Suite 212 Masonic Temple. Jar of Cream  
free with every check of \$1 and over.

**LINENS AND LACES**

HERD-GOOCK & JONES, 718 16th St.  
For Linens, Laces, Novelties, Forsyth  
Waists and Onyx Hosiery.

**MILLINERY**

LA MODE MILLINERY. All prices to  
suit all people. 808 15th St. Also carry  
hand painted china.

**MUSICAL INSTRUCTION**

EDWARD B. FLECK, Concert Pianist and  
Teacher of Artistic Piano Playing. 1227  
High st. near Colfax av. Tel. York 583

**MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS**

IDYLLS OF COLORADO—Four charming  
compositions for piano forte. Price \$1.00  
net or 25¢ each, postpaid. ARTHUR  
WILLIAMS, 1205 Adams st., Denver.

**PAINTING AND DECORATING**

C. F. GROTH, expert on hardwood finishing  
and art wall work; out of town work so-  
licited. 3929 Umattia st. Tel. Gallop 853.

**PHOTOGRAPHER**

ALBERT S. JOHNSON, Expert Piano  
Turner. Salesman for high grade pianos.  
2253 Vine st. Phone York 3021.

**PRINTING**

THE UNION PRINTING CO.  
General Commercial Printers  
Phone Main 5435. 1829-31 Champa St.

**REAL ESTATE**

THE W. T. CRAFT REALTY CO.  
Insurance, Loans, Mortgages, etc. 25 years.  
1711 Stout st. Phone Main 7787

**ROOFING AND ROOF COATING**

Elmer's Roofing for your roofs and  
coatings for all kinds of roofs. Ask Western  
Elmer's Roofing Co. mfrs., Equitable bldg.  
Champs st.

**STONE CONTRACTORS**

HERBERT MANZ  
1st and Larimer Streets  
All kinds of Concrete and Stone Work

**TAILORS**

NATHAN BROS.  
201-204 Colorado Building  
Denver, Colo.

**SPOKANE, WASH.****BANKS**

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,  
OLD HOMESTEAD BRANCH. GROCERIES  
are the best. They are sold all over the  
city. Ask about it. We will give you  
all your bills by check. We pay 4 per  
cent on savings accounts. Open every  
Saturday, night from 6 to 8.

**BARBER SHOPS**

KOCH'S BARBER SHOP  
Strictly up to date  
New location. 16 Wall Street

**CAFE**

GERMUND WAFFLE HOUSE—Sprague &  
Lincoln. Waffles day and night; chops  
and steaks; 25¢ lunch; short orders all day.

**CLOTHING**

WEIN'S CLOTHING HOUSE  
"Stylefit" \$20 Clothes! Specialists  
231 Riverside. Phone A-2788

**CLOKS AND SUITS**

THE UPSTAIRS STORE—Also Milliner.  
Furniture Co. 600 6th Mohawk Bldg. Main 676.

**DENTISTS**

L. F. Ludwick, M.D.  
Best Coals or Wood. Right Prices.  
A-3368

**DENTISTS**

DR. A. B. LOCKARD  
205 Hyde Building  
Phone Main 1355

**GROCERS**

ROTH'S MARKET GROCERY—Staples and  
Fancy Groceries. Fruits, Vegetables; we  
deliver. Riv. 399. In City Market.

**HOTELS**

KING GROCERY AND MARKET  
Superior goods, service and delivery.  
Call Max. 1439 or A-2257 0417 Monroe.

**MARKETS**

DENVER MARKET—C. A. Colenay, mgr.  
Well handled meats, fish, butter, eggs,  
etc. We deliver. 403 Sprague. Main 1171.

**LAUNDRIES**

PEARL LAUNDRY—Soft river water  
used. No strong acids. We know how.  
Call Glen 411 and 413 or F-1371.

**MAY MANTON PATTERNS**

FOR PATTERNS from the Woman's Page  
of the Monitor phone M 1708, or see  
BLAKELY DRY GOODS CO.

**MUSICAL INSTRUCTION**

ETHEL LILLIAN BUNCE, Teacher—Man-  
dolin, guitar, piano—Children a specialty.  
1618 Gardner. Max. 1175.

**WESTERN****SPOKANE (Continued)****PIANOS**

BETTIE D. O'REAR sells Cote upright  
oval-end pianos direct. Big saving. Con-  
servatory teacher. Touraine hotel.

**PIANO INSTRUCTION</b**

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

Leave your free want ads. with the following newscasters:

### BOSTON

Stefano Badesa, 3 Atlantic ave.  
Barney Bros., 368 Cambridge st.  
A. A. Bell, 675 Tremont st.  
G. A. Harvey, 475 Columbia ave.  
F. Kendrick, 772 Tremont st.  
Arthur C. Lane, 59 Charles st.  
D. H. Lovell, 104 Franklin st.  
Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 1781 Washington.  
P. E. Richardson, 335 Tremont st.  
Minard & Thompson, 797 Harrison ave.

### EAST BOSTON

H. L. Bussey, 100 Somerville st.  
A. Cawthon, 312 Meridian st.  
Richard McDonnell, St. Meridian st.  
Miss J. Anne Taylor, 279 Meridian st.

### SOUTH BOSTON

Howard F. Frost, 100 Congress st.  
T. A. Kenney, 70 West Broadway.  
S. D. James, 365 West Broadway.

### ALLSTON

Allston News Co.  
Howes & Allen, 14 Main st.  
ANDOVER

### ARLINGTON

Arlington News Company.  
ATTLEBORO

### AYER

Sherwin & Co., BEVERLY  
Beverly News Company.  
BRIGHAM

### BROOKLINE

W. D. Palme, 239 Washington st.  
BROCKTON

George C. Holmes, 51 Main st.  
E. M. Thompson, 10 Center st.

### CAMBRIDGE

Amet Bros., Harvard square.  
F. L. Beuke, 565 Massachusetts ave.

### CANTON

George B. Louis, CHELSEA

### CHARLESSTON

H. B. Hunt, 1406 Dorchester ave.

Charles A. O'Donnell, 205 Bowdoin st.

### EVERETT

M. B. French, 421 Bowdoin st.

J. H. McDonald, Glendale square.

### FALL RIVER

J. W. Mills, newsdealer, 41 So. Main.

### FAULKNER

L. M. Harcourt, FIRECHURCH

### FIRECHURCH

Lewis O. West, Broad st.

### FRANKLIN

J. W. Batchelder, FOREST HILLS

### FOREST HILLS

James H. 18 Hyde Pk. ave.

### GLOUCESTER

Frank M. Shurtliff, 11 Main st.

### HADLYME

William E. How, 27 Washington sq.

### HANOVER

Charles G. Fairbanks Co., 23 Main st.

### JAMAICA PLAIN

Barrett & Campbell, 140 North st.

### KENMORE

P. F. Dresser, 731 Center st.

### LAWRENCE

James L. Fox, 20 Franklin st.

### LEOMINSTER

A. C. Hosmer, LOWELL

### LYNN

B. N. Breed, 35 Market square.

F. W. Newhall, 100 Cornhill cor. Breed st.

### MALDEN

L. P. Russell, 83 Ferry st.

H. W. Sherburne (B. & M. R. R.)

### MANCHESTER, MASS.

L. W. Smith, 200 Franklin st.

### MEDFORD

W. C. Morse, 94 Washington st.

Frank H. Peck, 134 Riverside ave.

### MEDFORD HILLSIDE

Frank B. Gillman, 334 Bowdoin ave.

### NEW WEST

N. E. Wilbur, 476 High st.

### MELORE

George L. Lawrence, NEEDHAM

### NEW BEDFORD

G. L. Briggs, 161 Purchase st.

### NEWPORT

Fowles News Company, STATE st.

### ROCKLAND

W. W. Davis, 25 Poplar st.

### PLYMOUTH

Charles A. Smith, QUINCY

### READING

M. F. Charles, ROXBURY

### RIDGEFIELD

R. Allison & Co., 3581 Warren st.

A. D. Williams, 140 Dudley st.

W. E. Robbins, 3107 Washington st.

W. E. Robbins, Egleston square.

### SOMERVILLE

A. F. Goldsmith & Co., 4 Barton sq.

### SOUTHERN

Al. Ward, 245 Pearl st., Winter Hill.

H. W. French, 365 Somerville ave.

### SOUTH FRAMINGHAM

J. F. Eber, 100 South st.

### SPRINGFIELD MASS.

Robert Sheppard, 271 Main, 156 Bridge and 520 Main st.

The Knickerbocker, 160 State st.

W. P. Tonkin & Co., 451 State st.

State st., Boston.

### TAILOR

Some experience in Brooklyn.

Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER's position wanted at seashore or country for summer, where son 15 years old, could be generally useful during school vacation; excellent cook; best references. MRS. LOUISE HEDDER, 332 Main st., Concord Junction, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION wanted by refined American woman; good plain cook; comfortable house desired rather than high class; good references. MRS. MARY ETTA LE BARON, 157 West Brookline st., Boston.

LABELER, thoroughly experienced on pasting and capping; steady employment desired if no good references. MRS. RACHEL GOULD, 48 Waltham st., Boston.

LADY experienced in shampooing and manufacturing, desires employment. Address MISS MARY CULTAN, 100 Marlboro st., Roxbury, Mass.; phone, 3155-W.

LAUNDRESS (colored), wishes work to take home, nice place for drying; reasonable price; can furnish ref. MRS. MARTHA SOBERS, 14 Grove st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS wants work on club wash. In her home, large sunny yard. E. J. LINNARSEN, 3411 Washington st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

MOTHER and son wish work together on gentleman's country place, about 50 years old, who has been in same for 20 years; care of horse, lawn and garden. Address W. B. ALLIS, Box 74, Foxboro, Mass.

NEAT, clean colored woman would like to do general work; capable of doing work of any kind; best of references. MRS. MARY GRIGGS, 1 Steven st., Boston.

NEAT, trusty woman wants housekeeper's position in good home. EDLA BROWN, 111 Newbury st., Boston.

NEAT COLORED WOMAN wants situation for general housework in small family. References. Address MRS. GERTRUDE PIPER, 6 Fairweather st., Roxbury, Mass.

NEAT COLORED WOMAN wishes care of child or companion or work as maid to hairdresser or milliner. MRS. E. HUNDLEY, 33 Holroy st., suite 4, Boston.

NEAT WOMAN wants work by day or night; for home, nights. MARY MARIE HEELY, 1 Worcester pl., Boston.

OFFICE WORK wanted, 19, high school graduate, have had experience in public library. MISS LILLIAN M. REED, 70 Wyoming av., New York.

POSITION desired as general girl in department store; city preferred. MRS. BELLE HOLLY, 42 Cedar st., Roxbury, Mass.

POSITION as companion by lady of middle age; refined, capable of giving good and kind consideration appreciated and repaid by loyal, devoted service; locality desired. MRS. L. E. CURTIS, Derby, Conn.

POSITION WANTED as fitter or forklift; with reliable Boston firm, by young lady with 10 years' experience. MRS. EFFIE MILLIS, 16 Joy st., Boston.

POSITION WANTED to care for elderly person, housekeeper, good reader and sewer. Call MISS ADA S. CHASE, 5 Howland st., Roxbury, Mass.

POSITION AS working housekeeper, small refined family; mother's helper; companion; ideal; good references. Protestant; would travel. A. R. GREENE, 46 Everett st., Arlington, Mass.; 3

POSITION WANTED—Saleswoman, clerk or office work, without stenography, by American woman; best references. MISS LILLIAN N. MAXWELL, 46 Library st., New York.

POSITION AS GOVERNESS wanted by young English woman, 8 years' experience, studied French and music in Boston; fond of children. Apply MISS F. WALKER, room 6 Y. W. C. A., Berkeley st., Boston.

READER, experienced stenographer, reader and linguist; desires position in travel or consider short engagements for clubs or parties. ANNA TAYLOR, 1 Irwin place, Northampton, Mass.

REFINED YOUNG LADY would give service to those who want to finish course in shorthand, typewriting; no objection to leaving Boston. HELEN MOSS, care Mrs. E. Page, 47 Larchmont st., Dorchester, Mass.

REFINED YOUNG LADY would give service to those who want to finish course in shorthand, typewriting; no objection to leaving Boston. HELEN MOSS, care Mrs. E. Page, 47 Larchmont st., Dorchester, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS—A woman of experience wishes position in Boston or vicinity; no objection to lighter household duties. Address MISS A. M. JORDAN, 209 Mountain ave., Somerville, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS—Experienced in fine sewing and embroidery; would work as dressmaker. Address MISS B. S. RUSSELL, 10 Dale st., Worcester, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS could like sewing by the day; hours from 8:30 to 5:30; best of references. Address MISS H. GARNETTE, 37 King st., W. Somerville, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS—American; \$150 day; feather-stitching, hemstitching; children's clothes, plain sewing and mending; references. MRS. TEMPLE, 61 Court st., Boston.

SINGLE WASHING wanted, to take home. Call or write, MRS. CLARA ARMSTRONG, 2 Willow pk, suite 5, Boston.

STENOGRAHHER WITH 3 years' experience desires position; can operate both single and double keyboard machines; good references. PAULINE B. GLASER, 49 Erie St., Dorchester, Mass.

TEACHER, experienced school teacher; would like position; best of references. ELIZABETH SMITH, 17 Hawkins st., Danvers, Conn.

TEACHER, experienced, will tutor students in English literature, French, German, Italian and Latin. AUGUSTA KIRKMAN, 368 West Newton st., Boston; tel. B. 3277-J.

TRAVELING COMPANION or attendant; \$200 per month; good references. Address MRS. ELLISON, 5 East Lenox st., Boston.

TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN would like work in laundry or cleaning. G. ALLISON, 102 Pleasant st., Laconia, N. H.

TWO SISTERS want position together; good cook and laundress; 2 years' references. MISS JEANNIE M'KINNON, 72 Vernon st., Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED—Bar lady, pianist, position as piano tuner during summer; summer, best of references furnished. Address MISS JORDAN, 209 Cook st., Auburn, Me.

WANTED—Light housework and care of children for Roxbury colored girl who wants to go home nights. PLACEMENT BUREAU, Roxbury High School, Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED—By respectable woman, accomodating work of any kind or general work in small family; good reference if desired. Address K. CROWLEY, 108 Elm st., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—Position by young Protestant woman for small children. MRS. FLORENCE SEAVEY, Washington st., St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—Day's work at washing and ironing or cleaning. MRS. MARGARET WALLACE, 20 Adams st., Roxbury, Mass.

WASHING WANTED to take home; also day's work Tuesday, one morning work. LOWELL B. WOODSON, 140 Northampton st., Boston.

WOMAN would like laundry work to take home by dozen. MRS. B. SIMMONS, 15 Dundee st., suite 2, Boston.

WOMAN (Protestant) would be a pleasant companion for lady living alone; no objection to light duties; best references. MRS. G. E. CONNERS, 23 South Canton st., Lowell, Mass.

WOMAN (American), middle-aged, would like position to do sewing and mending, or companion for an elderly lady; can make herself very useful in many household duties. Address A. FRENCH, 9 Tolman pl., Roxbury, Mass.

WOMAN wants work by the day, laundry work or house cleaning of any kind; best of references. MRS. SARAH SHEEHAN, 237 Fremont st., Boston.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WOMAN would like apartment work for mornings. Call or write, ELLA M. BLISS, 2 Willow pk, suite 5, Boston.

WOMAN, experienced, elderly, capable of doing cooking and housekeeping for small than large wages; references. MRS. HELEN M. GARDNER, 116 West Newton st., Boston.

WOMAN'S POSITION wanted by refined American woman; good plain cook; comfortable house desired rather than high class; good references. MRS. ETTA LE BARON, 157 West Brookline st., Boston.

LABELER, thoroughly experienced on pasting and capping; steady employment desired if no good references. MRS. MARIE KAHLER, 48 Waltham st., Boston.

LADY experienced in shampooing and manufacturing, desires employment. Address MISS MARY CULTAN, 100 Marlboro st., Roxbury, Mass.; phone, 3155-W.

LAUNDRESS (colored), wishes work to take home, nice place for drying; reasonable price; can furnish ref. MRS. MARTHA SOBERS, 14 Grove st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS wants work on club wash. In her home, large sunny yard. E. J. LINNARSEN, 3411 Washington st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

MOTHER and son wish work together on gentleman's country place, about 50 years old, who has been in same for 20 years; care of horse, lawn and garden. Address W. B. ALLIS, Box 74, Foxboro, Mass.

NEAT, clean colored woman would like to do general work; capable of doing work of any kind; best of references. MRS. MARY GRIGGS, 1 Steven st., Boston.

NEAT, trusty woman wants housekeeper's position in good home. EDLA BROWN, 111 Newbury st., Boston.

NEAT COLORED WOMAN wants situation for general housework in small family. References. Address MRS. GERTRUDE PIPER, 6 Fairweather st., Roxbury, Mass.

NEAT COLORED WOMAN wishes care of child or companion or work as maid to hairdresser or milliner. MRS. E. HUNDLEY, 33 Holroy st., suite 4, Boston.

NEAT WOMAN wants work by day or night; for home, nights. MARY MARIE HEELY, 1 Worcester pl., Boston.

OFFICE WORK wanted, 19, high school graduate, have had experience in public library. MISS LILLIAN M. REED, 70 Wyoming av., New York.

POSITION desired as general girl in department store; city preferred. MRS. BELLE HOLLY, 42 Cedar st., Roxbury, Mass.

POSITION as companion by lady of middle age; refined, capable of giving good and kind consideration appreciated and repaid by loyal, devoted service; locality desired. MRS. L. E. CURTIS, Derby, Conn.

POSITION WANTED as fitter or forklift; with reliable Boston firm, by young lady with 10 years' experience. MRS. EFFIE MILLIS, 16 Joy st., Boston.

POSITION WANTED to care for elderly person, housekeeper, good reader and sewer. Call MISS ADA S. CHASE, 5 Howland st., Roxbury, Mass.

POSITION AS working housekeeper, small refined family; mother's helper; companion; ideal; good references. Protestant; would travel. A. R. GREENE, 46 Everett st., Arlington, Mass.; 3

POSITION WANTED—Saleswoman, clerk or office work, without stenography, by American woman; best references. MISS LILLIAN N. MAXWELL, 46 Library st., New York.

POSITION AS GOVERNESS wanted by young English woman, 8 years' experience, studied French and music in Boston; fond of children. Apply MISS F. WALKER, room 6 Y. W. C. A., Berkeley st., Boston.

READER, experienced stenographer, reader and linguist; desires position in travel or consider short engagements for clubs or parties. ANNA TAYLOR, 1 Irwin place, Northampton, Mass.

REFINED YOUNG LADY would give service to those who want to finish course in shorthand, typewriting; no objection to leaving Boston. HELEN MOSS, care Mrs. E. Page, 47 Larchmont st., Dorchester, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS—A woman of experience wishes position in Boston or vicinity; no objection to lighter household duties. Address MISS A. M. JORDAN, 209 Mountain ave., Somerville, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS could like sewing by the day; hours from 8:30 to 5:30; best of references. Address MISS H. GARNETTE, 37 King st., W. Somerville, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS—American; \$150 day; feather-stitching, hemstitching; children's clothes, plain sewing and mending; references. MRS. TEMPLE, 61 Court st., Boston.

SINGLE WASHING wanted, to take home. Call or write, MRS. CLARA ARMSTRONG, 2 Willow pk, suite 5, Boston.

STENOGRAHHER WITH 3 years' experience desires position; can operate both single and double keyboard machines; good references. PAULINE B. GLASER, 49 Erie St., Dorchester, Mass.

TEACHER, experienced school teacher; would like position; best of references. ELIZABETH SMITH, 17 Hawkins st., Danvers, Conn.

TEACHER, experienced, will tutor students in English literature, French, German, Italian and Latin. AUGUSTA KIRKMAN, 368 West Newton st., Boston; tel. B. 3277-J.

TRAVELING COMPANION or attendant; \$200 per month; good references. Address MRS. ELLISON, 5 East Lenox st., Boston.

TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN would like work in laundry or cleaning. G. ALLISON, 102 Pleasant st., Laconia, N. H.

TWO SISTERS want position together; good cook and laundress; 2 years' references. MISS JEANNIE M'KINNON, 72 Vernon st., Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED—Bar lady, pianist, position as piano tuner during summer; summer, best of references furnished. Address MISS JORDAN, 209 Cook st., Auburn, Me.

WANTED—Light housework and care of children for Roxbury colored girl who wants to go home nights. PLACEMENT BUREAU, Roxbury High School, Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED—By respectable woman, accomodating work of any kind or general work in small family; good reference if desired. Address K. CROWLEY, 108 Elm st., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—Position by young Protestant woman for small children. MRS. FLORENCE SEAVEY, Washington st., St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—Day's work at washing and ironing or cleaning. MRS. MARGARET WALLACE, 20 Adams st., Roxbury, Mass.

WASHING WANTED to take home; also day's work Tuesday, one morning work. LOWELL B. WOODSON, 140 Northampton st., Boston.

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## EASTERN STATES

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NEAT, trusty woman wants housekeeper's position in good home. EDLA BROWN, 111 Newbury

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

## WHITMAN

The class of 1911 of the Whitman high school will hold a dinner at the Hobart house tomorrow night.

A prize declamation contest is to be held at the Whitman high school and Principal D. L. Whitmarsh has appointed 11 pupils to take part in it.

Whitman grange has appointed a committee to make arrangements for a series of summer meetings to which the members of the granges in the neighboring towns will be invited.

The assessors have decided to hold their meetings on Thursday nights of each week instead of on Friday nights as has been the custom.

## CONCORD

These are the new officers of the Concord branch of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women: Chairman, Mrs. Woodward Hudson; treasurer, Mrs. Pliny Jewell; secretary, Mrs. Prescott Keyes; executive committee, the officers and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, 2d, Mrs. G. Hollis Blake, Mrs. Philip A. Davis, Mrs. Guy G. Furnald, Mrs. Albert H. Newman, Mrs. Samuel Hoar, Mrs. Arthur Holland, Mrs. George A. Tewksbury and Mrs. William Wheeler.

The Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club is forming a civic league in this town.

## REVERE

The town meeting adjourned from March 17 will meet tonight when an effort to reduce the tax rate will be one of the items of business. The finance committee has had several meetings since the last town meeting and will have a printed report ready for distribution when the voters assemble.

The school board has announced these committees: Text-books, A. H. Curtis, J. C. Pirie, Theodore W. Gillette; teachers, salaries and janitors, C. E. Greeley, J. D. Coughlan, H. H. Trask; finance, T. W. Gillette, J. D. Coughlan, A. D. Curtis.

## MAYNARD

The appropriation committee has appointed William Naylor and A. G. Haynes as a committee to act with the finance committee in ascertaining the cost of placing fire escapes on the Nasone school building.

To have charge of the decorating at the annual junior reception this year, the members of the Maynard high school junior class have appointed this committee: Miss Rose Jackman, Miss Julia Sheehan, Miss Madeline Wall and Miss Genevieve Coughlin.

## HANOVER

The annual reception of the Library Aid Society will be held at Library hall next Wednesday night.

Frank L. Buffum of North Hanover, commander of the Nelson Lowell camp, Sons of Veterans, of this town, is a candidate for junior vice commander of the Massachusetts Sons of Veterans.

The Joseph E. Wilder post G. A. R., the Woman's Relief corps and the Sons of Veterans, will hold a joint meeting at the town hall at Hanover Center tomorrow night.

## WAKEFIELD

Tonight's adjourned town meeting will vote on articles calling for an increase in the size of the police force, an appropriation for a municipal Fourth of July celebration, appropriation for municipal band concerts, appointment of a committee to inquire into the advisability of having a town accountant and disposal of a bequest of \$2000 for park purposes in the will of Mrs. Mary E. Aborn.

## KINGSTON

The Kingston Social Club has elected: President, Edward E. Bird; vice-president, Dr. W. H. Adams; secretary, Fred A. Hall; treasurer, Henry L. Barker; auditor, Lamuel R. Ford; executive committee: Albert E. Holmes, Thomas W. Bailey and Clinton T. Keith.

## MIDDLEBORO

The Plymouth county commissioners have granted an appropriation for building a bridge on Bedford street in this town.

Mrs. H. S. Drake will entertain the members of the Thimble Club tomorrow afternoon.

## ABINGTON

The selectmen have presented a petition to the Massachusetts gas and electric light commissioners asking for reduction in the price charged for street lighting by the Rockland & Abington Electric Light & Power Co.

## EAST BRIDGEWATER

The Progressives of the Bridgewater district will hold a meeting tonight at the town hall. The speakers will include Charles S. Bird, the candidate for Governor last fall.

## BROCKTON

Mrs. J. Harry Poole, president of the Brockton Woman's Club, will address the Plymouth Woman's Club Wednesday afternoon on "Club Affairs."

## NORWELL

The senior class of the Norwell high school has appointed a committee to make arrangements for an entertainment to be held next month.

## NEEDHAM

The primary for the nomination of candidates in the thirteenth congressional district will be open from 4 to 8 p.m.

## RANDOLPH

The school committee has appointed Frank J. Donahue and A. S. Friar truant officers.

## COMPULSORY SCHOOL BILL BEFORE HOUSE

Supporters of Measure Increasing Attendance Age Ready to Combat Reported Move to Send It to New Committee

## ONE REPORT FAVORS

Whether the House of Representatives will take favorable action on the bill to raise the age of compulsory school attendance from 14 to 15 years is expected to be finally settled today. A motion is pending to have the bill referred to the committee on social welfare. This proposal is regarded by the friends of the measure as a hostile one and they plan to contest any such action on the ground that it is a step towards having the bill rejected.

A favorable report has been made on the measure by the committee on education, which gave hearings and considered the matter in executive session. In the House it was given one reading but when it came up for a second reading the opponents began to protest and have had two postponements of its consideration.

It was argued that to increase the age of compulsory attendance might work a hardship in the case of large families where it was planned to put some of the children to work as soon as they had reached 14. This has been the main argument advanced against the bill during the several years it has been before the Legislature.

One of the methods defeating a measure which has come before a branch of the Legislature is to have the bill recommended to the committee, for "further consideration." At a later date, when most persons have forgotten about the measure, an adverse report will be returned, quietly accepted and the matter is rejected without attracting the public attention it would if it was rejected after debate and vote on the floor.

The friends of the compulsory school attendance regard with some suspicion the motion to have this bill sent to the social welfare committee. They are inquiring why, if there was a genuine desire to have the matter discussed in committee at further length, reference to the education committee, which had the measure in charge, was not asked for. Representative B. F. Sullivan of Boston, who made the motion, may be asked today to explain his reasons for wanting the measure referred to a committee other than that which originally considered the subject.

There is another educational matter on the House calendar for today for consideration. This is the report of the state board of education relative to the need and practicability of part-time schooling for working children and to the establishment of an apprentice system. The education committee has reported that no legislation is necessary on the report.

In the Senate the veto message of Governor Foss on the bill to allow the Suffolk school of law to grant degrees is expected to be read for debate late today. The question comes on passing the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. The House already has passed the bill over the executive veto.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon will introduce the delegation of suffragists at the White House today. Mrs. Annie H. Pitzer of Colorado, sister of Mrs. Champ Clark, will be the leader of the women suffrage advocates. Mrs. Charles Morton of Washington, Mrs. Fred Du Bois of Idaho, Mrs. John E. Raker, wife of Congressman Raker of California, and Mrs. Fred Mondell, wife of Congressman Mondell of Wyoming, will go with Mrs. Pitzer.

## 100 NEW VOTERS TAKE FREEMAN'S OATH AT RALLY

New voters and young men who are about to vote for the first time gathered in Faneuil hall yesterday afternoon at a "new voters' rally" at the invitation of the City History Club. The famous Freeman's oath, which was taken by every voter during the early colonial days in Massachusetts, was administered to about 100 young men by Chief Justice Bolster of the municipal court. It reads: "I do solemnly bind myself that I will give my vote and suffrage as I shall judge in mine own conscience may best conduce to the public weal."

Lieut. Gov. David I. Walsh spoke on the duties of citizenship. John F. Moors of the Boston finance commission presided and on the platform were also seated Edwin D. Mead and Phillip J. Davis.

## FREIGHT HANDLER TALKS OF TEAMING

Declaring that there is no better system of handling freight than that now in effect in Boston, Michael J. White, president of the B. & M. Freight Handlers Association, opposes the proposition recently advocated by the Boston Chamber of Commerce for a dumping station for freight in this city. Mr. White says that unsatisfactory conditions are due to the master teamsters.

"If the teamsters could assemble their freight," he says, "and despatch it direct to the house from which it is to start, doubt would be avoided."

## HIGHER WAGES ARE ASKED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The two branches of the Painters and Decorators Union in this city met on Sunday and discussed a report from the conference committee on the demand to the master painters that a wage increase be granted April 1. The wage increase was planned in January, when it was decided to ask for a week of 44 hours. The union scale is now \$18.

## MILK LAW TO BE TESTED

WASHINGTON—Attacks on the stringent "pure milk" regulations of several large cities are to be made before the supreme court of the United States shortly after the court reconvenes on April 7.

## PERU NAMES CONGRESS DELEGATE

LIMA, Peru—Peru will be represented by Carlos Lisson at the international geological congress to be held in Canada in Augu-

## Classified Advertisements

RATES PER INCH—For advertisements with cuts: For 1 to 12 times (per insertion) \$2.10. For 13 to 25 times (per insertion) \$1.60. For 26 or more times (per insertion) \$1.68. For 3 or more times (per insertion) \$1.40.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

## JEWELRY

## JEWELRY

## CROSS AND CROWN JEWELRY

Can you conceive of a more appropriate gift sent to a loved one, than an exquisitely wrought Cross and Crown emblem brooch? Gold, rose finished.....\$4.00. Rose finished gold crown, Pearl set cross....\$5.25. Each brooch fitted with patent lock and catch.

BUNDE & UPMAYER CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

## ROOMS

## CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## Duntley Pneumatic Sweepers

not only thoroughly

VACUUM CLEAN

rugs and carpets, but also pick up all

lint, threads, pins, etc.

## IN ONE OPERATION

This is the only

satisfactory combination of suction

Nozzle and Revolving Brush. Light in

Price. Light in Weight.

Duntley Pneumatic Sweeper Co

6501 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

## LAWYERS

LAWYERS

COWAN & HOWELL

Attorneys-at-Law

601 Otis Building, Chicago

ELIJAH C. WOOD

Attorney and Counsellor

29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

DENTISTS

D. V. BOWER

Phone Central 4374

Suite 1430 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE

6015 N. Clark Street

Chicago

## KALAMAZOO ADVERTISING

## LABELS

Bartlett Label Co.

Gummed and ungummed Labels for every

line of business. 218 N. Church Street,

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

FINE hemstitching, French hemming

crocheting and embroidery. MRS. E. F. PERSHING, 212 W. Cedar St. Phone 297-J.

## THE GREEN TEAPOT

TEA ROOM AND HOME DELICACIES

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

STAMPING and all kinds of art material; also hand embroidery. GARRISON'S EMB. SHOP, 131 N. Burdick St.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

## INSURANCE

W. H. PENDLETON—Insurance

127 S. Burdick St., Upland Block

Kalamazoo, Mich.

Phone 217.

## FURNITURE REPAIRING

FURNITURE repairing, upholstering, re-caning, refinishing; no charge for dry-aging.

D. H. SMITH, 713 Forest St. Phone 213-J.

## CLEANERS

THE PARIS Cleaners and Dyers, 222 W.

Main st. Our time is devoted to the public

for first-class work. Phone 157.

## FLORISTS

FLOWERS

FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

KALAMAZOO FLORAL CO.

310 West Main Street. Phone 918

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

## Summer Property

If you would rent or sell summer property, cottages, camps, farms, shore or country residences—or secure summer boarders, why not attractively describe what you have in the Monitor? Its readers are now ready to make summer plans, and your advertisement in the paper, which they read each day, will tell your story at a most opportune time.

The cost if inserted once or twice is 1.68 per inch per insertion; if inserted 3 times or more, 1.40 per inch per insertion. All other spaces in direct proportion.

Advertisements average 72 words to the inch.

## Address

ADV. DEPT., CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

## CHAMBER POLICY TO BE VOTED ON

Members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will gather at Ford hall Tuesday at 3 o'clock to discuss and vote on the report of their board of directors on the policy of the chamber in relation to the railroad situation in New England.

As it is expected that the large membership may desire to assimilate the various items and recommendations of the directors opportunity is given for adjournment of the meeting to Wednesday afternoon for further argument.

# Real Estate Market News

# T Wharf Activities

# Sailings

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

The first of the month has been a favorable time among brokers and investors to transact property, for so long a period, that it has grown into a custom. There are many reasons given for this, chief of which appeals from a business standpoint, is easier to figure income and fixed charges with less inconvenience to tenants, on the beginning of a given month than on any later day. It also avoids confusion. Among the most important transactions reported today is one in the Back Bay and another in the city proper involving estates assessed for upwards of half a million dollars, both parcels going into strong hands.

J. Sumner Draper and Mark Dowling have just resold the property at the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Newbury street which they purchased some time ago from the Maxwell Real Estate Trust, consisting of 14,073 square feet of land taxed for \$183,000, and a five-story brick store and office building taxed for \$107,000, making a total tax of \$290,000. The purchaser is Paul H. Henlen, et al., trustees, who purchase for investment.

J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling have purchased from Miriam P. Loring the property 189 Tremont street, containing 1850 square feet of land taxed for \$178,500, with a 4-story building taxed for \$20,500, making a total tax of \$199,000.

This property is occupied by the Chickering Piano Company on a long lease, and is a beautiful new marble front building built after the style of the old dwelling houses which stood on Colonnade Row, as Tremont street was formerly called.

Cabot, Cabot & Forbes were the brokers in both of these transactions.

Another important transaction was consummated in the city proper by Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington, who sold their property known as the Edinboro building, at the corner of Essex and Edinboro streets, Nos. 85-91 Essex street and 7-11 Edinboro street, to Eben D. Jordan, Charles H. Taylor and Richard M. Saltontall, trustees of the estate of Eben D. Jordan, who took title for investment. This property consists of a six-story and basement mercantile building and 8815 square feet of land, having a total assessment of \$282,000, of which \$19,000 is the assessment on the land. Frederick O. Woodruff, 95 Milk street, was the broker.

Three vacant lots, fronting Bay State road, near Granby street, Back Bay, have been purchased by the Back Bay Real Estate Trust from Walter S. Tripp, aggregating 8400 square feet, valued at \$25,100.

**SOUTH END CONVEYANCES**

The Dighton apartment located 1458 and 1460 Washington street, corner of East Dedham street, consisting of a five-story brick building with store on the street level, has been sold by the owner, Sperry H. Locke, to George H. Koch et al. There are 3030 square feet of land in the lot extending through to Mystic street, which is taxed for \$9800 of the total assessment of \$38,500.

Property valued at \$29,500 situated 762 to 764-A Tremont street, corner of 171 West Springfield street, has changed hands. It consists of two four-story and basement swell front brick houses and 584 square feet of land. The land carries \$15,700 of the assessment. William H. Connolly conveys to Ella F. Moran.

The three-story brick building at 376 Tremont street, corner of Corning street (formerly Indiana place), recently purchased by Clarence H. Lewis, has just been resold by him to Sanford Joyce. The assessors value it at \$12,500 and \$8100 of that amount covers the 953 square feet of land.

**NORTH END PURCHASE**

Two five-story brick buildings at 65A Charter street, between Jackson avenue and Foster street, North End, have passed into the possession of Cesido Forte from Philip Silberstein. The improvements are taxed on \$7900 and the 4028 square feet of land for \$14,100 more, making a total of \$22,000.

**FOR DORCHESTER IMPROVEMENT**

William T. Henderson has just placed a deed on record from Theresa S. Splittoff et al. conveying title to a parcel of vacant land on Sudon street near Dorchester avenue, containing 6325 square feet assessed for 30 cents a square foot, on which the purchaser intends to erect two three-apartment frame houses.

**ROXBURY TRANSFER**

Joseph M. Connor is the buyer of premises 21 Woodville street near Dewey street, being a frame dwelling and 3938 square feet of land assessed to Charles E. Wiggin et al. at \$4800. The land value is \$1600.

**FOR BRIGHTON IMPROVEMENT**

William A. Quigley has taken title to a couple of vacant lots on Commonwealth avenue, corner of Redford street, Brighton, measuring 5798 square feet, valued by the assessors at \$3600. Alva J. Shepherd made the deed.

**REAL ESTATE SUMMARY**

There was a noticeable improvement in the volume of business last week over the week previous, but it is still away below the standard of the corresponding week in 1912. Real estate is receiving strong support at present, and many transactions of importance are expected to go to record within the next few days. The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at

## SHIPPING NEWS

the Suffolk Registry of deeds for the week ending March 29, 1913.

Transactions Mfr.	Amount
March 24	\$9 43
March 25	80 48
March 26	80 34
March 27	135 20
March 28	73 29
March 29	211 56
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$1,533,704</b>
Same week in 1912.	3,051,554
Same week in 1911.	592 276
Week end March 22	517 225
<b>Amount</b>	<b>1,215,531</b>

**SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS**

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers, taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON City Proper

Susan F. Edwards est. to Jacob Tarplin, Dartmouth st. d.; \$1.

Caroline M. Sherwood est. to Jacob Tarplin, Dartmouth st. d.; \$1.

Hannah H. Mansfield est. to Jacob Tarplin, Dartmouth st. d.; \$700.

Joseph F. Heath est. to Jacob Tarplin, Dartmouth st. d.; \$1.

John H. Pleasant and Carver sts., Pleasant and Fayette sts., Dartmouth st. and rear; q.; \$1.

Fannie W. Day to Jacob Tarplin, Pleasant and Carver sts., Pleasant and Fayette sts., Dartmouth st. and rear; q.; \$1.

Mary S. Heath et al. to Jacob Tarplin, Pleasant and Carver sts., Pleasant and Fayette sts., Dartmouth st. and rear; q.; \$1.

Charles G. Samson to Jacob Tarplin, Pleasant and Carver sts., Pleasant and Fayette sts., Dartmouth st. and rear; q.; \$1.

Doris W. Emery to Jacob Tarplin, Pleasant and Carver sts., Pleasant and Fayette sts., Dartmouth st. and rear; q.; \$1.

William H. Connolly to Elia T. Moran, Tremont st. and Springfield st.; \$1.

Sherry H. Locke to George H. Koch, et al., Washington, East Dedham and Mystic st.; w. \$1.

Stripp to Back Bay Real Estate Trust, Bay State rd. 3 lots; q.; 1.

Back Bay Real Estate Trust to David Stern, Bay State rd. q.; \$1.

Franklin C. Eddy est. to First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Commonwealth av.; d.; \$1.

Herman Katz to Max Zax, Minot and Becker st. d.; \$1.

Charles H. Lewis to Sanford Joyce, Tremont st. and Indiana pl.; q.; \$1.

Philip Silberstein to Cesido Forte, Charleroi, same; Charter st.; q.; \$1.

**SOUTH BOSTON**

So. Boston, S. C. to Richard T. Brock, Bowdoin st. d.; \$1.

Margaret Casey to Dennis J. Casey, East Second st. q.; \$1.

**EAST BOSTON**

Henrietta L. Miller to Matthias N. Zink, passageway; w.; \$950.

East Boston Co. to George J. Barker, Lubec st.; w.; \$1.

**ROXBURY**

William H. Holdsworth to Meyer Berman, Hunneman st.; q.; \$1.

Charles E. Wiggin et al. to Joseph M. Connor, Woodville st.; q.; \$1.

**DORCHESTER**

Moses E. Johnson to William B. Taylor, Rosewood st. d.; \$1.

Sheridan R. Cate, mitree, to William C. Rice, Algonquin st.; d.; \$400.

Barnie Covich to Harry Butter, Mt. Vernon st. d.; \$1.

Garrison J. Ryan to Giovanni La Civita, Lawrence pk. and proposed st.; w.; \$1.

Costello C. Converse to Charles A. Langille, Roslindale, d.; \$1.

James N. Learned to Florence C. Lanman, Granite st.; w.; \$1.

Theresa J. Spilthoff et al. to William T. Henderson, Sudan st. d.; \$1.

John T. Driscoll to Washington Holbrook et al., trial, Alabama st.; q.; \$1.

Arthur T. Shuman et al. to Stella R. Samerian, Alabama, and Currier st.; w.; \$1.

**WEST BOSTON**

Robert J. Thomas to Retta T. Smalley, Elm st. d.; \$1.

Southern Real Estate Trust to Jacob Procun, Center ter.; q.; \$1.

John A. Hayey to Anna C. C. Hewins, Welton rd.; q.; \$1.

Samuel Spector to Dora Brown, Lena pk.; same to same, Austin st. and Lena pk.; Austin st. and Lena pk.; q.; \$1.

John H. Heyey to Eleanor T. Murray, La Grange st. d.; \$1.

George L. Schirmer, Jr., to Mary F. McBreer, Ardmore rd. d.; \$1.

Same to same, Ardmore and Sidey rd.; d.; \$1.

**BRIGHTON**

Adelaine Stimpson to Afelia Cratem, Franklin st. and Hills creek; w.; \$1.

Alvah J. Shepherd to William A. Quigley, Commonwealth ay. and Redford st.; 2 lots; q.; \$1.

**CHARLESTOWN**

Arthur W. Tufts est. mitree, to Annie H. Tufts, Warren st. d.; \$2900.

**CHELSEA**

Salmar Feldman et al. to Hyman Feldman, st. Third and Poplar sts.; q.; \$1.

**WINTHROP**

Bertha M. Beale to Town of Winthrop, Crescent st. 10 lots; Harvard st., 13 lots; q.; \$1.

Antonietta Casalone to Town of Winthrop, Vernon st. 2 lots; q.; \$1.

Rafaela Cerulo to Town of Winthrop, Crescent st. 3 lots; q.; \$1.

Antonina Pappalardo to Town of Winthrop, Main and Crescent st. 3 lots; q.; \$1.

Lena M. Martin to Town of Winthrop, Central st. 10 lots; q.; \$1.

Mathilda Marini et al. to Town of Winthrop, Crescent st. 10 lots; q.; \$1.

Raffaele Nappo to Town of Winthrop, Main and Vernon sts. 3 lots; q.; \$1.

Oscar E. Pease to Elizabeth S. Porter, Goddard st. 2 lots; q.; \$1.

John Harrington to Charles H. Calusdian, Neptune ave.; w.; \$1.

**REVERSE**

William K. Hollowell to Alma M. Berrett, Henry st.; q.; \$1.

**NORTH END PURCHASE**

Two five-story brick buildings at 65A Charter street, between Jackson avenue and Foster street, North End, have passed into the possession of Cesido Forte from Philip Silberstein. The improvements are taxed on \$7900 and the 4028 square feet of land for \$14,100 more, making a total of \$22,000.

**FOR DORCHESTER IMPROVEMENT**

William T. Henderson has just placed a deed on record from Theresa S. Splittoff et al. conveying title to a parcel of vacant land on Sudon street near Dewey street, being a frame dwelling and 3938 square feet of land assessed to Charles E. Wiggin et al. at \$4800. The land value is \$1600.

**REAL ESTATE SUMMARY**

There was a noticeable improvement in the volume of business last week over the week previous, but it is still away below the standard of the corresponding week in 1912. Real estate is receiving strong support at present, and many transactions of importance are expected to go to record within the next few days. The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

### Transatlantic Sailings

#### EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

Roma, for Naples, Mar. 21

New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam, April 1

Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen, April 2

Mauretania, for Liverpool, April 2

Empress of India, for Vancouver, April 2

La Touraine, for Havre, April 3

U.S. President, for Hamburg, April 3

Prinz Adalbert, for Philadelphia, April 3

President Lincoln, for New York, April 3

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York, April 3

Noordam, for Rotterdam, April 3

Prinz Wilhelm, for Hamburg, April 3

Prinzessin Cecilie, Bremen, April 3

Empress of Japan, for Vancouver, April 3

# Stock Market Shows An Irregular Tendency

## STOCKS HOLD FAIRLY WELL IN NEW YORK

First Quotations Are Lower but There Is a Quick Upturn When Support Is Forthcoming —Local Market Is Quiet

## SOME IRREGULARITY

Remarkable steadiness was shown by the securities markets this morning notwithstanding the passing of J. P. Morgan. Opening prices were off about a point for the active issues but there was a sharp recovery during the first few minutes. The support given the market was pronounced in some issues.

Northern Pacific opened off  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 116 $\frac{1}{2}$  and advanced more than a point during the first sales. Steel was off  $\frac{1}{4}$  at the opening at 61. It improved fractionally. Union Pacific was off  $\frac{1}{4}$  at the opening, but it likewise improved, recovering most of the loss within the first fifteen minutes.

Prices generally were erratic and the market was somewhat excited and irregular but it was calculated that as stocks had had an almost continuous decline since last fall a temporary upturn at least was due in spite of any adverse developments. Many held that the worst had been discounted and that the only important restraining influence was the money stringency.

At the end of the first half hour stocks were inclined to sell off.

Stocks held up well throughout the first half of the session. Toward midday they again showed some tendency to weaken. Amalgamated Copper opened off  $\frac{3}{4}$  at 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ , advanced to 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and then sold under 72. U. S. Steel was inclined to heaviness, declining under 61 before midday. Reading, after opening off  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 100%, advanced to 101 $\frac{1}{2}$  and then declined more than a point.

Rumely opened off  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 42 and improved fractionally. Sears, Roebuck opened unchanged at 185 and advanced 2% before noon.

Business became extremely quiet at midday.

New Haven was lower in both New York and Boston. On the local exchange it opened off  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and declined to 117 during the first half of the session. Tamarack was strong. It opened unchanged at 31, advanced to 34, and then sagged off. Granby opened off  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ , improved to 62, and then dropped a point. West End common was higher. Lake Copper opened off a point at 15 and improved fractionally. North Butte opened unchanged at 30 at dropped 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Amalgamated Copper regained its loss, and at the beginning of the last hour was selling about a point above the opening. Stocks generally were steady.

## MORGAN HOLDINGS OF STOCKS AND BONDS ENORMOUS

NEW YORK—Following are the holdings credited to the late J. P. Morgan:

	Stocks	Bonds
New York Central	\$250,000,000	\$243,414,000
Pullman Co.	100,000,000	93,400,000
J. P. Morgan Co.	100,000,000	135,400,000
Michigan Cent.	18,700,000	12,000,000
N. Y. & H. R. Ry Co.	10,000,000	36,000,000
N. Y. & W. Ry Co.	6,250,000	5,200,000
Isthmian Ry Co.	6,281,000	11,400,000
Rutland Ry Co.	9,200,000	
West Shore Ry Co.	10,000,000	50,000,000
A. T. & T. Ry Co.	37,000,000	26,000,000
N. Y. S. & W. Ry Co.	26,000,000	15,000,000
Jud & Man Ry Co.	60,000,000	57,000,000
Int. Met.	155,000,000	72,000,000
Totals	\$1,081,751,000	\$854,314,000
Grand total		\$2,036,005,000

## MUNICIPAL TAX NOTES

During the past few days there has been quite a scramble for tax-exempt securities. The eleventh-hour demand for city and town tax anticipation notes is a particular feature. Many investors have procrastinated, or held off in the hope of picking up bargains, and with but a few days in which to get "under cover" their absorption of city and town notes has about swept the boards bare. One house in a couple of days this week placed about \$500,000 of tax anticipation notes.

## THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and cold tonight and Tuesday; brisk to hilly weather winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; cold, with hilly winds.

The storm that was central in Ontario has moved to eastern Canada, with pressure 29.12 at Stone Cliff. It is causing snowstorms in the middle and the New England states. The pressure is near the average, with generally fair weather over the rest of the country. The temperature is above the seasonal average in all northern districts and above freezing except in some extreme northern sections.

## TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a.m. 59.12 noon.....67  
Average temperature yesterday 49.19-24

## IN OTHER CITIES (Maximum)

Washington	56	Baltimore, Md.	46
New York	56	Pittsburgh	44
Providence	52	Albany	52
Buffalo	54	Chicago	62
Kansas City	76	Denver	68
Philadelphia	58	Des Moines	68
Jacksonville	54	St. Louis	74
San Francisco	54		

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises.....5:29 High water,  
Sun sets.....6:09 6:34 a.m., 7:20 p.m.  
Length of day.....12:10

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p.m.:

Open High Low Last Sale

Allis-Chal 3 pd.....2 $\frac{1}{2}$  2 $\frac{1}{2}$  2 $\frac{1}{2}$  2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Amalgamated.....72 $\frac{1}{2}$  73 $\frac{1}{2}$  71 $\frac{1}{2}$  73 $\frac{1}{2}$

Am Beet Sugar.....32 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  31 $\frac{1}{2}$  31 $\frac{1}{2}$

Am Can.....33 $\frac{1}{2}$  33 $\frac{1}{2}$  32 $\frac{1}{2}$  33 $\frac{1}{2}$

Am Can pf.....122 $\frac{1}{2}$  122 $\frac{1}{2}$  122 122

Am Car Fr.....50 $\frac{1}{2}$  50 $\frac{1}{2}$  50 $\frac{1}{2}$  50 $\frac{1}{2}$

Am Car Fr pf.....114 $\frac{1}{2}$  114 $\frac{1}{2}$  114 $\frac{1}{2}$  114 $\frac{1}{2}$

Am Cities.....40 $\frac{1}{2}$  41 40 $\frac{1}{2}$  40 $\frac{1}{2}$

Am Cotton Oil.....48 48 48 48

Am H & L.....4 $\frac{1}{2}$  4 $\frac{1}{2}$  4 $\frac{1}{2}$  4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Am Ice.....25 $\frac{1}{2}$  25 $\frac{1}{2}$  25 $\frac{1}{2}$  25 $\frac{1}{2}$

Am Linseed Oil.....10 $\frac{1}{2}$  10 $\frac{1}{2}$  10 $\frac{1}{2}$  10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Am Linseed Oil pf.....28 $\frac{1}{2}$  28 $\frac{1}{2}$  28 $\frac{1}{2}$  28 $\frac{1}{2}$

Am Smelting.....69 $\frac{1}{2}$  70 69 $\frac{1}{2}$  70

Am Steel Fy.....35 $\frac{1}{2}$  36 35 36

Am Sugar.....114 114 114 114

Amascons.....38 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  37 $\frac{1}{2}$  38

Atchison.....102 $\frac{1}{2}$  102 $\frac{1}{2}$  102 $\frac{1}{2}$  102 $\frac{1}{2}$

Atchison pf.....100 100 100 100

At Coast Line.....123 $\frac{1}{2}$  124 $\frac{1}{2}$  124 $\frac{1}{2}$

Am T & T.....132 $\frac{1}{2}$  132 $\frac{1}{2}$  132 $\frac{1}{2}$  132 $\frac{1}{2}$

Am Writing Pa pf.....26 26 26 26

Baldwin Loco.....46 $\frac{1}{2}$  46 $\frac{1}{2}$  46 $\frac{1}{2}$  46 $\frac{1}{2}$

Baldwin Loco pf.....104 104 104 104

Beth Steel.....46 $\frac{1}{2}$  37 36 $\frac{1}{2}$  36 $\frac{1}{2}$

Beth Steel pf.....71 72 71 71

B.R.T.....88 $\frac{1}{2}$  89 $\frac{1}{2}$  88 $\frac{1}{2}$  88 $\frac{1}{2}$

B&O.....101 101 100 $\frac{1}{2}$  100 $\frac{1}{2}$

C. C. Pacific.....234 $\frac{1}{2}$  234 $\frac{1}{2}$  233 $\frac{1}{2}$  233 $\frac{1}{2}$

C. C. S. & L.....52 $\frac{1}{2}$  52 $\frac{1}{2}$  52 $\frac{1}{2}$  52 $\frac{1}{2}$

Cent Leather pf.....93 $\frac{1}{2}$  93 $\frac{1}{2}$  93 $\frac{1}{2}$  93 $\frac{1}{2}$

Chesapeake.....71 71 70 71 $\frac{1}{2}$

Chile M & St P.....110 $\frac{1}{2}$  111 $\frac{1}{2}$  110 $\frac{1}{2}$  111

Chi & Gt West pf.....29 29 29 29

Erie.....28 $\frac{1}{2}$  28 $\frac{1}{2}$  27 $\frac{1}{2}$  27 $\frac{1}{2}$

Erie 1st pf.....45 45 45 45

Erie Electric.....140 140 139 $\frac{1}{2}$  139 $\frac{1}{2}$

Erie Motor.....76 $\frac{1}{2}$  76 $\frac{1}{2}$  76 $\frac{1}{2}$  76 $\frac{1}{2}$

Goldfield Co.....2 $\frac{1}{2}$  2 $\frac{1}{2}$  2 $\frac{1}{2}$  2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Goodrich.....32 33 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  32 $\frac{1}{2}$

Gt N. R. Ry Co.....120 $\frac{1}{2}$  120 $\frac{1}{2}$  120 $\frac{1}{2}$  120 $\frac{1}{2}$

Gt N. Y. Ore Co.....100 100 100 100

Harriman old.....107 107 107 107

Harriman N.Y. old.....16 16 16 16

Int. Met. old.....17 17 17 17

Int. Met. pf.....58 58 58 58

Int. Paper.....10 $\frac{1}{2}$  10 $\frac{1}{2}$  10 $\frac{1}{2}$  10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Int. Pump pf.....43 $\frac{1}{2}$  43 $\frac{1}{2}$  42 $\frac{1}{2}$  42 $\frac{1}{2}$

Int. Pump pf.....37 37 37 37

Int. Pump pf.....57 57 57 57

Kan & Tex pf.....63 63 63 63

Kan & Tex pf.....63 63 63 63

Lack Steel.....41 $\frac{1}{2}$  41 $\frac{1}{2}$  41 $\frac{1}{2}$  41 $\frac{1}{2}$

Lehigh Valley.....157 157 157 157

L. & N.....135 $\frac{1}{2}$  136 $\frac{1}{2}$  135 $\frac{1}{2}$  135 $\frac{1}{2}$

# Cotton Industry and News of Investments

## CONSIDERABLE COTTON STILL IN HANDS OF THE FARMERS

Owners Holding It in Hope of Higher Prices Later on and Give Themselves Little Concern Over Present Quotations—Preparations for New Crop

GALVESTON, Tex.—Political conditions abroad, high money rates in this country, favorable weather for preparation of ground for the new crop throughout the cotton belt and a government ginning report that in every respect was what was expected by the trade have tended to hold the cotton situation in Texas as it has been for several weeks. Plainly the market is at a standstill. Everybody is waiting for some development that will force prices one way or the other. Fluctuations within a narrow range have characterized prices for several weeks. There has been but little trading either in spots or futures.

Considerable cotton is still being held in the interior and it appears that farmers, who are the ones now holding the cotton, are in a strong position and show a determination to hold their cotton until the prices which they have fixed are reached. Two good years with good prices have put spot owners in an exceptionally strong position and they are showing little concern about present prices. Spot offerings have shown a slight decrease, but there has been no increased demand.

The market is now evidently an affair of the weather and new crop preparation. Information is being gathered by all cotton men regarding acreage for the new crop. These reports so far have indicated an increased acreage with crop preparation well advanced. On the encouraging outlook for an unusually large acreage and an early crop, spinners and spot buyers generally are holding off. As one buyer expressed it: "There is no immediate need of rushing into the market and paying 12½ cents for cotton now when all indications point to the fact that the same product can be purchased later for 10 cents or lower." This is the view generally expressed in Texas and throughout the South.

These same persons, however, are anxiously watching the daily weather map and become extremely anxious every time an area of high pressure makes its appearance on the Pacific Coast. They do not want to see cold wet weather, for such weather conditions would greatly delay soil preparation and set back planting several weeks, thereby reducing the acreage. Early planting will mean a large acreage, but delayed planting will mean a reduced acreage.

Spot buyers generally are short; spinners have not sufficient cotton to operate on until the new crop is marketed, but they are holding off with expectations of a drop in prices. It is very evident that this drop will not materialize for several weeks, or until all danger of cold weather has passed and farmers are well advanced with planting operations. During this time if cold, wet weather should set in and it should be evident that planting will be considerably delayed, there will be an unprecedented rush into the market by all these shorts and buying will be heavier than at any time recently. The result will be that prices will mount skyward. This will bring out the spot cotton that is now being held.

The few days of trading just preceding the Easter holidays saw considerable liquidation and covering of shorts, which forced prices down somewhat. But the lowering of prices was not material and is not destined to hold, as the decline was due in every case to local trading and not to any general movement or tendency.

The government ginning report showing ginnings to March 1, which was published March 20, was evidently just what the trade expected and was not classed as bullish or bearish. It did not affect prices one way or the other. It showed a crop production of 14,076,000 bales, including linters, and was familiarly received. It will take more than a census ginning report to move the present market.

Reports on acreage, weather conditions and crop preparation are of chief concern now. Reports from correspondents throughout the Texas cotton belt indicate an increase in acreage of 10 per cent over last year, or a total of 11,982,000 acres. Last year's crop represented an acreage of 10,927,000 acres.

All reports are to the effect that a good season is now in the ground, resulting from the heavy winter rains. This will prove a material factor in the yield of the crop, provided no cold weather interferes with planting operations. Last year's crop was raised with little under-seas, as the winter was a dry one. Crop preparations in most sections are well advanced, on the whole being above an average. Except a small area in Central Texas, rains have been abundant, and in this small area it is stated that there is no drought.

As far as weather conditions are concerned in Texas, there is not much certainty that winter is over until late in April, and until May 1 the shorts will occupy the anxious seat. Until it is assured that winter is over and that the present indicated large acreage will be planted they will hold themselves in readiness to execute one of the heaviest buying maneuvers of recent years. Even after this date they will watch any reported storm in the cotton belt, for heavy spring rains may force them to cover. There is nothing in sight that will materially affect the present cotton market in Texas except weather conditions.

The only report recently that has attracted any attention in the Texas market is the census/bureau report on sup-

## TEN PER CENT GAIN IN GROSS NOW PROBABLE

Western Electric Business This Year Likely to Exceed That of 1912 Which Was Itself a Banner Year for Company

### PROSPEROUS OUTLOOK

There is good reason for the belief that Western Electric will come to a 10 per cent gain in gross business in 1913 over the very satisfactory results of last year. Actual sales billed to customers in 1912 of \$71,727,000 were the largest in the history of the corporation. That another banner 12 months should follow so hard on the heels of the last seems at first blush rather too optimistic a statement. But Western Electric has greatly diversified its business since 1906 and possesses today an army of 40,000 customers. Further than that, its foreign sales have assumed very material proportions. A large majority of the world's telephone apparatus is today the product of the Western Electric factories.

In discussing Western Electric affairs, Gerard Swope, vice-president in charge of sales, says: "In the year preceding the panic the business of the company grew from approximately \$44,000,000 to \$89,000,000, or over 50 per cent. Then in the two years following it decreased a little over \$32,000,000, which was less than one half of the business it had in 1906. Since then it has risen more or less uniformly until for 1912 sales amounted to approximately \$72,000,000, the largest year in the history of the company."

"This business was secured from almost 40,000 customers from whom we received almost 1,000,000 orders, making the average value of each order approximately \$72."

This business was secured all over the world. The sweeping statement can be made that there is no country where telephones have been introduced in which Western Electric telephones are not used to some extent. Among the recent countries to enter this list are China and Turkey.

It is difficult to realize that in the most progressive countries of Europe the number of people who have telephones in proportion to the whole is much less than in the United States. In those countries the telephone is owned and operated by the government and the army and navy requirements are considered first. In Japan at present there are approximately 140,000 applicants who desire telephones for whom the government has not provided facilities.

Western Electric has houses and factories in Europe, Asia and Australia. In some foreign countries we do not do business directly, but are allied with local companies. If we add to the \$72,000,000 of business done directly last year, that done by our allies, the total would be over \$90,000,000.

The larger part of our telephone business is with the Bell system. In addition we have sold to 9000 different telephone companies in the United States. This business, begun five years ago, now runs into millions of dollars yearly.

In 1912 we made enough switchboards to give service to 1,000,000 subscribers. We sold almost 1,000,000 telephone sets. We turned out nearly 10,000,000 conductor feet of cable. We sold enough dry batteries to operate door bells in over 2,500,000 homes and furnished 50,000 fans and motors.

Western Electric enjoys the distinction of being the oldest electrical company still in the business in the United States under the same name. With the increasing use of the telephone and other things electrical, our opportunity is constantly broadening. Our plan is to develop the best form of apparatus for its purposes, to manufacture it with reference to low cost of maintenance, and to sell it on the basis of quality and price."

SAO PAULO LOAN FIVE PER CENT

NEW YORK—Sao Paulo loan of £7,500,000 sterling, which the London house of J. Henry Schroder & Co. is to bring out about July 1, will be at the rate of 5 per cent, not 5½ per cent, as has in some quarters been announced.

The older loan of £15,000,000 was taken jointly by European and American bankers, but was, so far as subscriptions here were made, soon absorbed by foreign investors, owing to the favorable rate of yield at the time. None of the next loan is likely to be offered here.

### EQUIPMENT ORDERS

NEW YORK—Norfolk Southern railroad has placed an order for \$822,000 worth of equipment, including the following: 300 box cars, 160 flat cars, 40 ballast cars, six caboose cars, three mail and baggage cars, six passenger coaches, five consolidation engines, four 10-wheel engines, two electric motor cars, three electric trailers and one derrick. The order was distributed to American Locomotive Company, Mt. Vernon Car Manufacturing Company, Baldwin Locomotive Works and others.

### BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 57½¢. Mexican dollars 47½¢.

LONDON—Bar silver weak 26½d off 5-16d.

### STILL A MEMBER

NEW YORK—New York stock exchange seat of the late Russell Sage has never been sold and his name appears in the directory of the exchange. Mr. Sage joined the exchange in 1874.

## REASONS FOR LESS ACTIVITY IN THE EQUIPMENT MARKET

NEW YORK—According to reports published during the past week, a number of railroads which have been inquiring for new equipment have withdrawn from the market on account of the high prices prevailing for cars. The reports in question, while founded to some extent on fact, give an entirely misleading view of the situation.

Some weeks ago, the Baltimore & Ohio, which was then in the market for several thousand new freight cars, was reported to have changed its intention of buying and to have withdrawn the inquiries. This road recently sent out new specifications for cars and the order is expected to be placed at any minute. What really was was that the road decided to purchase cars of a less expensive type than those it originally contemplated buying, and that the inquiry was suspended until the new specifications could be prepared.

Similarly, the Chesapeake & Ohio and other roads have suspended specifications for the most expensive types of freight cars, with the intention of replacing them with inquiries for a cheaper steel car. So far as can be ascertained, only one or two smaller inquiries have been entirely withdrawn, and, as the more important of these withdrawals occurred before bids had been sent to the roads, it would appear that price had little to do with the matter.

There are two reasons given for the temporary letting up in car orders. The

railroads, it is claimed, have been finding difficulty in arranging new financing on favorable terms of late, on account of the tightening in money and high interest rate obtaining. The second reason given is that, since it is practically impossible to get deliveries of cars purchased in less than from four to eight months ahead; therefore, they, in some cases, deem it wiser to wait until in the year before placing orders on the likelihood that the expected tariff reduction on steel will result in lower prices for the metal, with a corresponding decline in the price of equipment.

Equipment men, as a whole, continue to express satisfaction with the general trade situation. So far as prices are concerned, they assert that the prevailing quotations on steel cars today are below the normal, an assertion which, taking into consideration the larger size of car now in use, is easily susceptible of proof. It is further claimed that the net profits per car to the car-building concerns, under the obtaining and equipment prices, figure out at less than \$100 a car.

During the past week orders were placed for 2350 freight cars, 30 passenger coaches and 50 locomotives of various types. This makes the total of equipment purchases for the month 3900 freight cars, 567 passenger cars and 418 locomotives. Of the orders placed in the past week, 700 freight and 12 passenger cars and two locomotives were for export.

### —ORDER FROM YOUR DEALER—

#### "Diamond State Fibre"

BOX TRUCKS, WASTE CANS, ETC.

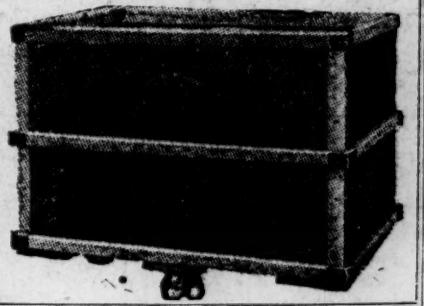
We also Manufacture Hard and Flexible Fibre in Special Shapes.

SPECIAL TRUNK FIBRE

IN STANDARD COLORS

DIAMOND STATE FIBRE CO.

ELSMERE, DEL.



## HOPE IS ENTERTAINED FOR BOND MARKET IMPROVEMENT

Low Price Level of High Class Securities and Recent Sharp Drop in Some of the Newer Industrials Reasons Given for Better Bond Buying

NEW YORK—The point has been raised in financial discussion that the severe decline which has taken place in the so-called "minor" industrial securities, since the opening of the year, will eventually result in a diversion of investment interest from the share market to bonds. It has been argued, and with apparently good reason, that the slump of 20 to 40 points in the majority of "unseasoned" shares that were issued last year has made it impossible for underwriting bankers to induce the investing public to look favorably on fresh issues of industrial corporations, even though it can be shown clearly that 6 or 7 per cent dividends are being earned two and three times over.

With such an unfortunate object lesson as that given in a large number of issues to which they subscribed last year, investors have turned away from industrials and in an excess of caution have turned to the bond market where are to be obtained securities which will vary over a range of more than a few points in a season.

The tendency of the public to invest in bonds, apart from the consideration of distrust which has engendered it, is worth studying at this time. Bonds in general are now selling at the lowest level of any time since the after-panic period. They are considerably below their low plane of 1910, and are selling on such an income basis that gilt-edged issues such as Atchison 4s, Burlington 4s, St. Paul 4s, Lake Shore 4s and Northern Pacific 4s are selling on a basis where they return from ¼ to ¾ of 1 per cent more than they returned three years ago. That bonds are selling on an attractive level cannot be gainsaid; whether they are at a level sufficiently attractive to induce a large buying movement is another matter.

That a transference of buying from 6 to 7 per cent industrial preferred stocks to 4½ and 4½ per cent gilt-edged bonds will occur is, of course, out of the question, but that a buying of the good bonds that are selling on a 5 per cent income basis may occur is quite conceivable. Such a buying movement is greatly to be desired, for it would clear away issues that are now in the market, standing in the way of issues which railroads are anxious to make. Last year, notwithstanding that it established an absolute record for volume of new corporation financing, was not a satisfactory year for railroad flotations.

Railroad bonds issues, according to compilations made at the opening of January, were \$163,800,000 less in amount than during 1911, but the various stock issues rose \$50,000,000 beyond 1911. Industrial stock issues increased to a remarkable extent: from a total of \$250,600,000 in 1911 they rose to \$642,200,000 last year.

That was to an average of \$55,000,000 a month, as against a monthly average of less than \$21,000,000 in 1911. To what extent investment capital was diverted away from bonds last year because of the desire for more liberal income yields, and directed to stocks, is not entirely to be judged by this comparison, for the totals given here represent the emissions of securities and not the absorption. But at least the distinct tendency of the period toward securities offering liberal return is shown by the greatly enlarged output of industrial shares yielding 6 to 7 per cent, as against the greatly reduced output of railroad bonds offering a return of 4½ to 4½ per cent.

Reversion of interest from these industrial stocks to bonds is fostered by the severe declines which have occurred in those stocks, and in that way a better bond market is indicated. But there is also another thing that makes improvement in bonds appear to be a thing of the not distant future. That is the curtailment of extravagant expenditures throughout the country and the accumulation of capital in a number of important directions. There is a large difference between the recent season of dullness in bonds and that of 1910. In that year the complaint was universal that the public was living up to and beyond its means, saving nothing to put into the investment market.

That 12 months' total of bond sales on the stock exchange was \$645,000,000, the smallest of a series of years, and actually less than half the sales of 1909. In the after-panic period there had been a large broadening in bond market business, the reaction of sentiment turning investors away from speculative securities to issues having a direct mortgage lien. In that way both 1908 and 1909 were satisfactory years from the bond dealer's point of view, but the alarm engendered in the 1907 panic had completely disappeared with the business improvement of 1909, and capital was expended in a reckless manner, so much so that in 1910 business in the bond market was curtailed to an extremely small limit.

Besides extravagance, a reason assigned then was the high living cost,

## CONDITIONS ON PACIFIC COAST

CHICAGO—W. H. Hodge of Bylesley & Co., who has made seven trips to the Pacific coast in four years and just returned from two months' tour over that entire section, says:

"Pacific coast is prosperous and confident. Everybody has the Panama thrill. Southern California is not grieving much over loss of half its citrus fruit crop. One \$4,000,000 timber land deal in the Willamette valley was closed a few weeks ago. There seems to be no labor trouble, no money pinch, no political apprehension anywhere. Local banks are comfortable and it is surprising how much local capital has accumulated. I heard in Oregon of one large six months' loan at 6 per cent."

### NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—In view of continued assurances that the so-called "naval stores trust" will not be permitted to resort to indiscriminate unloading of its holdings, New York operators are still holding their offerings of the spirits very strongly upon a basis of 46½ to 47c per gallon ex-yard. A fair consuming demand is noted here at these figures.

Rosin, though in only moderate request, all grades of this turpentine derivative continue to be strongly held at the levels reached in the recession which followed announcement of the financial embarrassment of the American Naval Stores Co. Some reflection of the recent stiffening of prices for the spirits is looked for daily in the low and medium grades as a firm undertone is already present in the New York market for these descriptions. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common 5.65, Gen Sam E 5.80, Graded B 5.90, D 5.90, E 5.90, F 5.90, G 5.95, H 6.00, I 6.20, V. 6.85, M 7.35, N 7.75, WG 7.85, WW 8.10.

Tar and Pitch—Steady absorption of tar continues to be noted at 86, but pitch remains dull and almost neglected, though still offered at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits quiet at 33s 6d; rosin, common, steady at 14s 1½d.

LONDON—Turpentine firm at 30s 6d. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 14s 6d; fine steady, at 19s 6d.

### An Attractive Purchase

We offer subject to previous sale  
EASTERN POWER & LIGHT  
CORPORATION OF VIRGINIA

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**WARD'S**

# Leading Events in the Athletic World



# Yale Golf Outlook

## YALE EXPECTS A STRONG GOLF TEAM THIS YEAR

Several Promising New Men Are Available This Spring With Which to Strengthen Squad Holding Intercollegiate Title

### HAS A FINE SCHEDULE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—With every member of the Yale golf team which won the intercollegiate golf championship last year now attending the university, and, in addition, a large amount of material available for the team, some of the men being among the best players in the university, prospects for another championship squad are very bright here.

H. B. Lee, present varsity champion and manager of the team last fall, is optimistic over the outlook. The actual playing season will open up early next month and will last through the first week in June. Columbia, Princeton and Williams find places on the schedule, as well as all the prominent country clubs within easy access of New Haven.

The six men who made last fall's team are George C. Stanley '13, the old intercollegiate champion; C. Allen Bowles Jr. '13, the former champion of the Springfield Country Club; W. P. Seeley '13, former champion of Vermont, and Nathan Wheeler '14, quarterback of the Yale football team.

J. T. Bishop '15, manager of the golf team, plays an excellent game and is a likely candidate for the spring team. Candidates to fill the vacant places will be found among the following: D. T. Sweeney '13S, W. H. Gardner '16, D. G. Geele '14S and George Blossom '14S.

The outlook for the intercollegiate team of six in the fall is more uncertain. Stanley, Lee, Bowles and Seeley will all graduate this spring, leaving Jennings, Wheeler and Bishop as a nucleus around which efforts will be made to build a championship team. A brief outline of the most likely candidates is:

George G. Gale is better known in the West than in the East. For two years he was interscholastic champion of the West and this year plays a strong, heady game and is almost the equal of any one in the university.

George Blossom plays a good game but his tournament ability is unknown.

W. H. Gardner, 3rd, seems the most likely candidate for with a little more experience he will rate among the best in the West. He was runner-up in the eastern interscholastic championship for two years and last summer was fourth among the amateurs at the open championship held at Buffalo.

De Z. Pierce comes from Brae Burn and Boston golfers will be surprised at his long iron shots and his length from the tie. He was a runner-up in the university championship last fall but unsteadiness lost him his final match.

L. L. Bredin plays an excellent game of golf and, with his earnestness, will undoubtedly develop into a player good enough to win a place on a subsequent team.

### CHANGE IN DATES FOR NAVY CREWS

PHILADELPHIA—The American regatta, scheduled to be held on the Schuylkill river May 31, will be rowed on May 24, provided the crews from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis can arrange to come to this city on the earlier date. Assurances to this effect were given here last night to a committee from the Harlem Rowing Association, at a conference with representatives of the American Rowing Association and the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, in an effort to avoid the conflict of dates.

Three crews from the Naval Academy are entered for the regatta here and efforts will be made to obtain their consent to the change in dates.

### FROM THE FIELD OF SPORTS

Harvard's varsity soccer football team opened its intercollegiate league series Saturday by defeating the Cornell varsity 4 goals to 0.

E. A. Teschner '13 established a new Phillips Exeter Academy record for the 600-yard run Saturday, doing the distance in 1m. 14.16s.

C. F. Hockmeyer of Lowell was elected captain of the Princeton freshman crew Saturday. He went to Princeton from Phillips Exeter Academy.

The Andover United soccer football team defeated Clark McPherson of Lawrence in their Marshall cup the game Saturday, 4 goals to 3.

The Harvard varsity swimming team was defeated by Brown Saturday evening, in the last meet of the season, by the score of 42 to 11. The Harvard team was greatly weakened by the absence of Hitchcock and Greenough.

The Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association has elected D. R. Miller of Penn-

### WOMEN'S INDOOR TENNIS TOURNEY IN FIRST ROUND

Miss Marie Wagner, National Champion, Wins Two Matches and Qualifies for Second Round

NEW YORK—Play continues today in the second round of the women's annual indoor lawn tennis championship tournament on the courts of the seventh regiment armory. The preliminary round was all cleaned up on the opening day Saturday and two matches in the second round disposed of. In addition to the playing in the singles, drawings will be made for the doubles and it is possible that some of the preliminary matches in this division may be disposed of today.

Some very fast playing marked the opening matches Saturday. Fourteen matches were played and there were four defaults, leaving 12 matches to be played in the preliminary round and two in the first. While several of the contests were close and exciting, there were no real surprises and the results of the contests in the early stages of the championship were according to the previous form displayed by the contestants.

Miss Marie Wagner, the titleholder, won her opening match from Miss O. G. Bopp by default. In the first round Miss Wagner faced Miss M. E. Grove, who had triumphed over Miss H. R. Punnett in the previous round 6-0, 6-2. Miss Grove was somewhat tired from her previous exertions and unable to show her best form. Miss Wagner was exceptionally strong on service and played the back court in excellent style and won in straight sets.

Fast tennis was witnessed in the contest between Miss Erna Marcus and Miss A. Cragin. As in the previous match, both contestants were preliminary survivors, Miss Marcus having won by default from Mrs. L. Lamb and Miss Cragin scoring an easy victory over Mrs. L. Z. Murray. The summary:

Women's indoor singles championship—Preliminary round—Miss E. B. Handy defeated Miss B. G. Holden, 6-3, 6-2; Mrs. L. Lamb defeated Mrs. H. R. Punnett, 6-1; Miss Erna Marcus defeated Mrs. L. Z. Murray, 6-1, 6-1; Miss C. Kuttner defeated Mrs. L. Z. Murray, 6-1; Miss G. Della Torre defeated Mrs. L. Z. Murray, 6-1; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss O. G. Bopp, by default; Miss E. E. Grove defeated Miss H. R. Punnett, 6-2, 6-1; Mrs. C. A. Bopp defeated Mrs. J. M. Rowson, 6-2, 6-0; Miss J. M. Rowson defeated Mrs. G. F. Touchard, 6-3; Miss C. Cassell defeated Miss L. A. Beard, 6-0, 6-0; Miss P. C. Leonard defeated Miss E. C. Bunge, 6-4, 6-1; Miss T. R. Kiser defeated Miss F. Wright, 3-6, 6-3; Mrs. S. F. Weare defeated Mrs. H. H. Cook, defeated Miss R. Rusch, 6-0, 6-0; Miss Helen Miller defeated Miss Charlotte Dunfield, 6-2, 6-3.

First round—Miss Erna Marcus defeated Miss A. Cragin, 6-1, 6-2; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss M. E. Grove, 6-3, 6-3.

### COLLEGE MEN TO TRY FOR TITLES

NEW YORK—Winners at the intercollegiate gymnastic championships, held at Princeton last week, have been entered in the metropolitan gymnastic championships, to be held Thursday evening, April 3, at the New York Turn Verein, Eighty-fifth street and Lexington avenue, New York city. These included:

Capt. A. W. Hay, Princeton, horizontal bar; W. Wolf, Pennsylvania, flying rings; S. Moffat, Princeton, tumbling; C. W. Haas, Rutgers, Indian clubs; F. Samuels, Yale, parallel bars; G. S. Cremer, New York University, side horse. The runners up in each event have also entered, with the entire gymnastic teams of Princeton, Yale, New York University and Rutgers University, insuring a keener competition than has ever been held in the metropolitan district.

**HARVARD STARTS PRACTISE**  
Spring football practise will begin at Harvard this afternoon and all of next year's candidates who can do so are expected to come out. There were only about 22 men present at the meeting held Friday night, but many more than these are expected to report at the field this afternoon. The practise will be made as light and pleasant as possible, the main object being to train the men to handle the ball cleanly, and to enable the coaches to get a line on the new men.

**JUDGING FROM THE WAY THE WASHINGTON AMERICANS HAVE HANDLED THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS IN THEIR ANTE-SEASON GAMES, THEY ARE GOING TO BE SERIOUS CONTENDERS FOR THE AMERICAN LEAGUE PENNANT THIS YEAR.**

ooo—

C. L. Becker of Woodland and Mrs. H. L. Jillson of Maplewood won the annual invitation mixed foursomes at Pinehurst Saturday for the silver foils by defeating C. H. Fowles and Miss Louise Ekins in a playoff with a card of 85 to 91.

ooo—

Four more Dartmouth College athletic records were broken in the interclass series Saturday. O'Connor '14 lowered the quarter-mile mark to 52.25s, which was later lowered to 52s, by Rose '13; Saltzman '14 ran two miles in 10m. 13.5s.; and Franz Mareau '14 did 4m. 21.5s. in the mile.

ooo—

T. L. McNamara of Boston won the open division of the United North and South golf tournament at Pinehurst, Saturday, with a card of 146. M. J. Brady of Wollaston won the prize for the best individual round of the day (71) and tied with John Dowling of Scarsdale for second prize with a card of 150.

ooo—

The Harvard varsity swimming team was defeated by Brown Saturday evening, in the last meet of the season, by the score of 42 to 11. The Harvard team was greatly weakened by the absence of Hitchcock and Greenough.

ooo—

The Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association has elected D. R. Miller of Penn-

### VETERAN OUTFIELDER WHO IS HITTING THE BALL HARD IN THE PRACTISE MATCHES

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# THE HOME FORUM

## Housekeeping a New Art

A writer commenting lately on a book about home efficiency comes to the defense of housekeepers. With machinery doing things which were once done by hand at home many women lost control in measure of the household activities. They were dependent upon factory and mill. They must take what was supplied them. They no longer could see any raw materials nor even the persons responsible for the condition of garden truck. If only poor vegetables were in the market one could only complain to the salesman and take what she could get. In shops one could only trust to the repose of the business house as to qualities of goods. Women need training in a dozen directions now, where home experience trained them of old. Naturally woman's ignorance of these things tended to make her give up the problem of economics and to accept what shopkeepers and grocers chose to send. The books on efficiency in the home and the many courses in domestic arts show the general reawakening of women to the old-time sense of responsibility to the home. The transition period between old methods of housekeeping and the new is past and women have discovered that what their grandmothers knew and did not what they need to be efficient housekeepers. Housewives associations now refuse to pay forced prices for food or to buy bad materials in clothing because they are cheap.

## Honor for Southern Poets

Augusta, Ga., is to have a monument, the gift of Mrs. E. W. Cole of Nashville, Tenn., to the four Georgia poets, James R. Randall, Father Ryan, Sidney Lanier, and Paul Hayne, all of whom in varying degrees are known to the country at large. The monument, says the Argonaut, will take the form of a canopy of Vermont marble, 13½ feet high with a base seven and a half feet square. There will be four columns at the corners and between them the large inscription stone with four faces, each inscribed with the name and dates of a poet and a stanza from his works.

*Does the love of the world roll you onward in its course? Lay hold upon Christ . . . Join thy heart to the eternity of God and thou shalt be eternal with Him.—Augustine.*

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## IMPRESSIONISTIC POETRY IS HERE, TOO

NO ONE who has ever read a piece of writing by some unlettered enthusiast, some person with a vivid imagination, love of beauty and no training in writing English, can have failed to wonder what the careful niceties of English grammar and sentence structure really amount to after all. Here in these sentences lacking perhaps subject or predicate, in would-be sentences of words strung together without the slightest regard to rule, the story is told clearly and the happy impressions of the writer are set forth to the strange delight of the sophisticated reader who has always dotted his i's and crossed his t's with the rest of the meticulous. From this writer who does not defy rule but is merely ignorant of rule to the clever impressionistic versifier of the immediate hour is a long journey. To write the impressionism which corresponds with the querulousness of the cubist and futurist art in painting and to the post-Debussyean in music, needs long lessening in the right handling of words.

Who that has read even James and Meredith and Whitman, to name three accepted writers of note and of intensely individual style, has not wondered where are the old laws about a subject and predicate in every sentence, and why they ever were needed? We all know that people in talk never bother to round out their sentences in careful conformity to grammatical rule. Two or three disjointed words often express more than the most elaborated rhetoric. A single ejaculation, "Oh!" may say more than long rhapsodies. Meredith riding cross country to his goal brings us upon his swift image of thought much more effectively than if he had led us round through the series of relative clauses that form the proper literary pathway. By the time we have reached his point of observation by the long road the quarry is out of sight. So also the fragmentary conversations of Henry James are done to life. They are exactly as people talk, catching the thought from each other before two words are said. Only tiresome people fill out their sentences to the last word. Nobody monologues today, and most of us do not even dialogue. We duet. We speak together and we hear each what the other says.

So there seems to be at least some precedent for the efforts of the men today who are trying to emulate in English the curious shorthand of the new artists in paint and stone. They try to give the sheer impression of the poetical image itself, omitting the connecting words. Poetical diction has always taken this liberty to some degree. The experimentation of the present really compresses all the former condensations of poetical style into the intensest possible speech; and in giving only the words that convey

**Washington and Harry Lee**

The relations that existed between General Washington and his younger friend, "Light-Horse Harry" Lee—father of Gen. Robert E. Lee—were exceedingly close and tender, remarks the Youth's Companion. It is an authentic tradition in the Lee family that Washington regarded the brilliant young cavalry officer almost in the light of a son.

Mrs. Washington was almost equally fond of the young officer, who often made long visits at Mount Vernon. During one of his sojourns there, Harry Lee remarked to his host at the breakfast-table:

"General, I had a singular dream last night, which I must tell you. I actually dreamed that you made me a present of your Westmoreland place."

The next day, at the dinner-table, Harry Lee found under his plate a document—nothing less than a deed to him of the Westmoreland estate. For some moments, dazed with astonishment, he stared at his friend.

"Now, Harry," said Washington, calmly, "take good care not to dream Mount Vernon away from me!"

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Venezuela

Situated geographically in the very northern center of South America, Venezuela is 15 days nearer New York than Argentina, and may be reached from that metropolis in seven days by a direct line of steamers. Caracas, the capital, only two hours by rail from the principal port, La Guaira, is located on a plateau about 3000 feet above the sea level, and only five miles distant by the air line from La Guaira, but to get there, says the National magazine, it is necessary to ascend the high range which borders the Spanish main, climbing around by mountain railroad nearly 35 miles. This railroad is beyond any doubt the most daring piece of engineering ever constructed, and was finished several years ago by an American engineer named Pile.

**Value of Perseverance**

See the eminent author.  
To what does he attribute his success?  
To the fact that he wrote a dozen unsuccessful books and wasn't discouraged.  
And there goes the multimillionaire.  
How did he lay the foundation of his great wealth?  
On 20 failures.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

definite ideas rid their pages of cumbersome syllables just as we all do in colloquy of the least formal sort. One curious fact about the impressionistic style is that it is, in a different department of thought, exactly what the busyness of business men have been aiming at. The snappy business letter may begin, "Yours at hand." Elegance demands that one shall say, "Your letter.

*Jesus says once and for all, every man is our neighbor who needs us and whom we can help. Neighborhood has nothing to do with place, religion, race or country. It is co-extensive with humanity. And he most truly practises neighborhood who renders most effective help to all men in all places.—Rev. Frederick Lynch in Congregationalist.*

relating to such and such a subject has reached me." Business records have always omitted such little words as "of" and "the." Music notation also is really a sort of shorthand that bears the smallest possible relation to the ideas that are jotted down. Yet the skilled music reader hears all the marvel of melody, harmony and rhythm, the varying expression of color and beauty as his eye passes over those scanty jottings. The phonographic record is really the first record of music that in any sense corresponds to the record of thought which paints and prints afford. To be sure, in playing on an instrument one is really recording his musical thought or his sense of somebody else's music. Modern impressionism may teach the world, then, to separate sign from idea and everywhere to look deeper than the letter.

## RIGHTS OF MAN

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**H**UMAN longing for independence is closely allied to honesty and self-respect, and rightly wins the regard of men. In the Christian Science textbook we read: "Like our nation, Christian Science has its Declaration of Independence. God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 106). Then, as if to show that self-government implies self-control and obedience as well as independence, Mrs. Eddy immediately adds: "Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love."

Man's right to freedom and independence has long been acknowledged, but just how each individual may enjoy his rightful liberty without interfering with similar rights on the part of other individuals has sometimes appeared to be perplexing. Mrs. Eddy settles this question by referring all government back to God. He who rules the universe harmoniously, who guideth the stars in their courses, alone is wise enough to govern man. Perfect liberty is found in absolute obedience to the divine Mind, God. This might not be immediately apparent to the mortal intent on having his own way regardless of consequences. It might seem at first that he would have to give up something. But if he is willing to learn he soon finds that becoming obedient to God only means coming into harmony with the law of good. He gives up material beliefs, sickness, and pain to find health, and comfort, and spiritual joy; he parts with fear and selfishness to find confidence and good will to men; he loses his enemies to find friends; he gives up discord to find harmony.

When men realize that the divine government is impartial and exercised for their welfare, they find that what is for their best interests works no ill to their neighbor, but blesses him as well as themselves. Likewise their neighbor's righteous happiness and prosperity does not rob them, but rather adds to the universal good. To be governed by Truth and Love is the highest right of man. It frees him from the tyranny of wrong impulses within and gives him the wisdom and ability to protect himself from injustice without.

"General, I had a singular dream last night, which I must tell you. I actually dreamed that you made me a present of your Westmoreland place."

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### Picture Puzzle

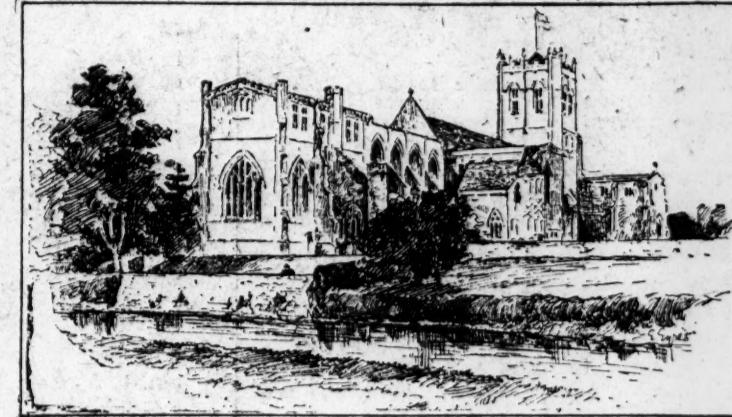


**ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE**

Bataille.

From our ancestors, come our names; but from our virtues our honors.—Old proverb.

## PRIORY WITH HISTORICAL PAST



(Reproduced by permission of the Christchurch Art Workers Guild)

CHRISTCHURCH PRIORY, ENGLAND

**I**N the days of Edward the Confessor there was a church on the site of this priory, but it was destroyed in the reign of William II. by Ranulf Flambard (the architect of Durham castle, and Norham castle), who built the nave of the present church. This nave is still in an excellent state of preservation and is a beautiful example of late Norman architecture. A fund was left by Flambard to continue the building, but Henry I. took possession of the money and the work was stopped until the time of Randolphus, who added a roof. In the reign of Stephen, Christchurch became an Augustinian priory, and in 1195 Prior Peter added the early English cloister, while the north porch which forms the main entrance to the priory was built in the thirteenth century, and the vaulting of the nave aisles and the chapel near the north transept were completed about the same date. The roof-screws and the rereos are both very fine and date from the fourteenth century, while the perpendicular architecture of the western tower and choir and the carving of the misericord seats are sixteenth century work.

Conscience or the moral sense is still another right of man. Though in many cases an individual's ideas of right and wrong may fall far below the standard of absolute right yet obedience to his highest ideals will open the way to a clearer view. One person's conscientious convictions may be far at variance with those of another, but wisdom's bidding is to exercise charity and kindness toward those who differ from us in opinion, and never to try to force upon our brother a way from which his reason at present dissents. In times past people have struggled and sacrificed for religious liberty only to visit upon some new sect the same intolerance and tyranny which they have resisted in others. But the world is learning to place less value on creeds and doctrines and to judge the worth of a man's religion by its effects on his daily living. People are beginning to recognize that all efforts toward goodness, peace and purity are drawing men toward the one source of all good. As each flower finds its path to the sunshine so each aspiring heart will find its way to God.

Many persons may feel that their present life, perhaps their daily occupations or surroundings are not in accord with their best ideals. But fidelity to Truth will bring deliverance even amid discordant conditions, and in time from them. One whose life has been carefully protected should feel no superiority to the one who has maintained his integrity in the rougher warfare of the world. Neither should the battle-tired warrior criticize those whose ways seemingly have been in green pastures and by still waters. The subtle temptations to selfishness and indolence may have been just as bravely resisted as the more obvious evils. The joy of being guided by a merciful and compassionate creator should be sufficient inspiration to cause all to seek release from the tyranny of evil habits. Surely any overcoming of pride and self-will finds sufficient compensation in the peace following such a surrender to God. And in this surrender and obedience man recognizes and appropriates those inalienable rights which under God's government belong to all men.

**Department Store Book Mart**

Books at 10 cents each—heaps of odd volumes of Shakespeare, a very clear type, excellent paper—are found in an American department store. But only about half the plays are in the lot, and the books, rather shop worn, to be sure, are thrown into the general pile to be picked up at next to nothing. Some odd volumes of encyclopedias are here, too, and hosts of little gift books, made up with soft leather bindings or other finery.

## CHOIRING UNDER A NEW HAND

### Scotsmen in the Revolution

In an address by James Law cited in the Caledonian, there are interesting bits of history connected with George Washington. He said, after referring to Dr. Witherspoon, that several Scottish writers claim that half of Washington's generals were of Scottish descent. Then he pointed out that among some of the most eminent there can be no doubt of such names as: Alexander Mc Dougall, Lachlan McIntosh, Hugh Mercer, Arthur St. Clair, William Alexander, known as Lord Stirling, and Robert Erskine, Washington's personal friend. He continued:

Alexander Murray was a sailor who served with credit in the revolution; and who afterwards commanded the Constellation. Most notable, and standing forth as a great figure is Paul Jones—most famous of old time American sea fighters. He was a Scotch laddie of 13 when he landed in America, and he has left a name that will be honored for all time.

Of the four men that formed Washington's cabinet, three of them were of Scottish descent: Knox, Randolph and Hamilton! The last named won a reputation for constructive statesmanship, which the lapse of time has only made greater instead of less; leaving a name, and fame, that will last as long as the constitution of the United States will last.

rear. He struggled, choking a little. Then he wiped his brow.

The young basses, heretofore suppressed, took courage and sang lustily. For a little, Jared chewed his wrath. Then he grumbled gently, rolling the sound in his throat. He cleared it, portentously, and broke forth, riding to victory. The choir met him half way and closed about him. They bore him aloft on wings of power. Jared soared with them, bellowing with joy.

The little parlor echoed to the music, swelled with it and trilled. It beat about them, swinging heavily from grave to gay. The basses nudged each other and grinned. Jared's face, like a round moon, beamed with joy. A hush came on the room. The organist had raised his hand, moving it gently. It was Miss Mattie's solo. She was standing, a little to one side, her cheeks glowing, her eyes with stars in them. The lips parted shyly and her voice took the notes, like a bird, resting on them in plumed flight, low-swinging and sweet.

The voice of the organ had ceased. Only the organist's swaying hand guided the voice up and up, out to a clear place where the chorus waited. They broke in upon her, triumphant, "Peace, peace, on earth." New life, new hope, new singing had come to Culver.

## Community of Cooperation

Intensive cultivation of the soil is a task which makes its appeal to any normal man or woman of average intelligence who is willing to work but who perhaps is restive under his present economic servitude, says a writer in Little Farms Magazine. He goes on to refer to the community, known as the Little Landers colony of San Ysidro (pronounced San Eesidro), in California. It has come to be called a colony, not because it is communistic, which it is not, but because in a new sense cooperation has become a controlling factor in the community life. Early in its history, under the leadership of its founder, William E. Smythe, a truly unique social and civic fellowship was organized on the lines of the New England town meeting, and throughout the four years of its history this idea has prevailed as the community has met from week to week to discuss the common problems of their little democracy. It is the belief of those who are familiar with the workings of its institutions, that if similar self-dependent miniature democracies were spread out over the length and breadth of the land, chains of garden cities about every congested metropolis as well as distributed elsewhere independently of the cities but in easy communication with them, it would do much to meet the problem of the rising cost of living.

## College Settlement Results

It is notable that a "college settlement" is still called so though many of the residents are not college men and women. The phrase really connotes very little association with colleges, as such, though they were originally planned as emanating from some individual college which gave its own settlement special support. This offshoot of college life is also significant of the changed ideal of society. The men and women who give their time to the work of the college settlements are helping to spread the true democratic feeling. The college settlement, by providing opportunities for social association, shows the people that it is really education which makes for happiness, not merely money or social position.

*If any man shall think by his inquiries after material things to discover the nature or will of God he is indeed spoiled by vain philosophy.—Francis Bacon.*

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, March 31, 1913

### Shifting Tenantry Increasing

AGRARIAN problems are universal and furnish some of the most disturbing issues faced by statesmen and by social workers. The United States is no exception, much as some of its citizens enjoy their optimistic ignorance in thinking that it is. Landlordism increases, and with it tenantry, where formerly owner and farmer were one and the same person tilling the soil. Consolidation of rural wealth as well as urban wealth is a factor

in the national life not to be ignored with safety at a time when, for obvious reasons, urbanites get the nation's ear with greater ease owing to control of great organs of publicity.

The multiplication of absentee owners and tenant farmers in the American South and in the middle West has its influence upon politics and makes in the direction of radicalism in regions normally moderate or conservative. It is giving to many small inland cities notions about caste and inequalities based on sorts of work done or sizes of incomes that never existed when townsfolk and the farming population were alike capitalists and toilers.

Nor is this all the change that is being wrought as the tenantry system gets firmer grip on agricultural regions. The tenant usually strips the farm of all he can get from it and he restores as little as he can to it. On a one-year lease system, the tenant is here today and tomorrow hither and yon. Make this system operative over any considerable area of country, and what chance is there for schools, churches and those agencies that depend on getting their roots down in community life? The process becomes one of mining the soil for immediate returns; and many owners fail to see the short-sightedness of the policy even from the landlord's point of view.

Longer leases with renewal options; credit systems enabling would-be tenants to borrow as cheaply as European rural workers can; and education of both owner and renter in the fundamentals of soil conservation and permanent agriculture—these are some of the ways out; and fortunately both the nation and the states most directly concerned are beginning to move in the matter. The first white settlers of Iowa, Kansas, Illinois never anticipated that a day would come when those commonwealths would have to take lessons from Europe in fighting land monopoly, absentee landlordism, and rural decline. It is because of its awareness of the social and economic losses involved in this trend away from earlier conditions of agriculture that the federal government is so busy now, promoting careful study of European banking systems that aid the man who would till the soil and help to keep him from either entering or remaining in the tenant class.

### Yankee Thrift Abides

RACIAL composition of the population of Massachusetts alters much, but the habit of spending less than one earns abides. Else how explain the fact that there are now \$38,635,098 in the savings banks of the state, \$36,414,391 more than there were during the previous year. During the past decade deposits have increased nearly 110 per cent. Sixty-five per cent of the population have accounts and these average \$381 per depositor. When it is recalled that in 1912 the total deposits of this kind in the United States amounted to \$4,451,818,522, Massachusetts' share is the more remarkable. It is necessary to have such facts as these in consideration when passing judgment upon the state for what it does and does not do when political issues arise affecting invested capital. A population 65 per cent of which has money on interest is not so likely to be as eager for radical notions in politics and economics as where a smaller percentage of investment is registered. Trustees of funds amounting to nearly a billion of dollars, owned by the people, naturally have weight with legislators at hearings.

These statistics are also interesting because they show that, despite the national invasion of the field with the postal bank and notwithstanding the favor with which many foreign-born wage earners look upon government banks, nevertheless the traditional form of bank, state chartered and supervised but not state administered, holds its own and more.

A commonwealth with a large majority of its population urbanites find in the savings bank its medium of encouraging thrift and guarding citizens against improvidence. But there are still other forms of banks, designed more for rural than urban dwellers' convenience, of which Massachusetts needs to learn. The nation is getting ready to teach her and her sister states.

ONE way to divorce the presidency of the United States from politics would be to divorce it from patronage.

THE EARLY dandelion is welcome to the commuter always. It is the late dandelion that he objects to.

### A Career of Achievement

IN THE roll of those who have effected great achievement, of Americans of masterful quality displayed in varying fields of endeavor, the place of John Pierpont Morgan is secure. Coming to the task of handling large undertakings by the path of a New England youth and a fairly liberal education, he took his first business steps in the routine of a relatively obscure banking house and found the opportunity for the play of his talents in the American representation of the London banking concern into which his father had passed as a partner from his mercantile beginning in Connecticut. The early chapter is recalled, to note the fact that his place, finally a commanding one in finance, was won by no other magic than the dutiful performance of minor tasks and the proving in these, through the years of test, of his capacity for a share in events that went to the making of history.

It was fortuitous, it may be said, that he was the instrument for opening to British capital the great field of American investment. But it is rather another instance of great needs finding the man of possible greatness to bring their fulfilment. When the channel of

foreign investment changed from the flotation of a national debt imposed by the civil war to the development of vast projects of transportation and industry, there appeared in Mr. Morgan the breadth of understanding and the poise gained by training in large undertakings that made possible his marked service. He stands in the record as the distinctive captain of American finance in its period of expansion.

The great period is typified in the nature of Mr. Morgan's service. The Americanism that has wrought grandly in varying precincts of endeavor was developed in him to masterfulness and command. Wherever it may be placed in popular comparison of values, his achievement was complete, it bore vital relation to the needs of a people's entrance into the benefit of the resources of a new and almost boundless domain, it built on secure foundations and to heights beyond the dream of the days of his beginning. The sweeping undertakings he handled with the seeming ease of the master are so related to the good of the people, they have so promoted and regulated the bounding enterprise of the period, they have been so much the making of a continent, that the place of high rank among the chief agents of progress is now and for all time accorded him.

THE nominees of President Taft to the national industrial and trades commission won neither the commendation of social workers nor the approval of the last Congress. Upon President Wilson the task now falls of selecting men and women who combine common sense with some technical knowledge of social science and who also have a judicial temperament. He is not without advisers in his cabinet who can aid him intelligently, and counsel volunteered by persons eminent in reform movements he has had without stint. It may be as easy for him to err in one way as it was for his predecessor in another, unless he realizes that what the country wants from the commission is balanced judgment based on indisputable facts. The conscience of the nation is aroused. It seems to be favoring a change. Congress and state legislatures face multiplied demands for statutes that will make illegal much in industry and commerce that hitherto has been deemed legal. Parties, old and new, are making capital out of the seething ethical ferment; and with the discipline of partisanship are pressing for new laws so as to satisfy new popular demands.

The need of the hour is for reason, so that the effort to do good may result only in good. The demand for change must not fall to the level of "change for change's sake" but be met by constructive plans, so that when the inevitable losses of adjustment fall upon persons and interests implicated, society can defend its course by pointing to the greater good certain to follow along lines that experience has shown to be helpful.

DESPITE the favorable crop returns for 1912, it is held that no more than one half the farmers of the United States practise skilful farming. If they would all follow instructions foodstuff prices would certainly come down.

THE Utah poll tax of \$3, assessed only against those voters who do not go to the polls, appeals strongly to those who make it a point to cast their ballots before going down to business.

THIS is a seasonable time of year in which to press forward the proposition that the law governing the display of lights by vehicles after dark shall be everywhere rigidly enforced.

FREQUENT sales of stock exchange seats in New York and elsewhere at record low prices would seem to prove that, whereas the public once speculated, it now knows.

IN PASSING, it might be remarked that much more than a prize of \$10,000 awaits the writer of "the best American play."

### Pushcarts and Household Economics

IT WILL surprise nobody who has given serious thought to the subject of distribution to learn that the special aldermanic committee of New York city engaged in an inquiry into the subject of city markets, has made the discovery that pushcarts are an economic necessity. Other cities have made this discovery also, and some of them have long since made the provision for pushcarts that the New York aldermanic committee has agreed to recommend. Next to establishing numerous neighborhood markets in populous communities, the most important step in the direction of lower prices for fruit and vegetables is the creation of open-air markets in which, as nearly as possible, the pushcart men may be brought into direct connection with the producer, or the shipper. The location of pushcart markets contiguous to freight yards and wharves has resulted in the elimination of middlemen in several of the cities. The pushcart men are thus enabled to purchase supplies as cheaply as the wholesalers, and to sell them lower than the retailers who buy at second or third hand.

New York has not been without pushcart men. The city has thousands of them. But the pushcart men are without proper accommodations. The gain through the present inquiry, so far as they are concerned, is in the recognition their industry has received. At present they are subject to rentals, and they have not always been immune to political tribute. Some of the New York pushcart men pay \$1 a week to the city for the privilege of occupying stands under a bridge approach. The consumer eventually, of course, must pay every tax imposed upon them. At present the pushcart men are neither properly provided for, properly protected from imposition, nor properly regulated. In order that they may be organized into a really useful economic factor they must be taken more seriously. Given opportunities for buying from the freight cars, the steamboats and the farm wagons, given suitable stands, and given districts in which they may regularly peddle their wares, the latter being subject to watchful supervision, there is no reason why the pushcart men should not contribute greatly toward the solution of the problem of distribution and, consequently, toward the solution of the problem of high prices.

The matter of organizing and regulating and generally directing these small merchants is so important that it might well have the time and thought of an efficient municipal department. There are few things, if any, more important in communities than the distribution of table supplies under conditions that make at once for cleanliness and economy.

COMPLETE partnership in interest between newspapers and advertisers is probably not attainable, may be of doubtful desirability, but is attractive as an ideal, and like other ideals is capable of useful application. There have been warnings against the advertising influence upon the news and editorial policy. That sort of partnership is indefensible. The partition between the counting room and the editorial quarters ought to be sound proof, if the clink of the coin is liable to produce an echo in the directing thought. But there is a community of interest that has no such peril, and indications that it is coming into recognition are to be noted with cheer.

Accountability on the part of the newspaper for the character of the advertising, for its truthfulness and fairness, is even yet not everywhere conceded. Very recently a leading representative of New York journalism on its business side has declared that the motto for the advertising columns is the old Roman adage: "Let the buyer beware." No sharing of the responsibility for misrepresentation, even to the limit of fraud, in this view, is to be carried by the newspaper. Of course this is hardly the prevalent sentiment among publishers. Indeed, there are limitations to permitted advertising that are universally recognized, while a disposition to draw the line of exclusion more closely is unmistakable. It is equally evident that the sense of a mutual concern in cleanliness and faithfulness to good standards is developing, the newspaper demanding goodness in the advertising and the advertiser discriminating against the lack of it in the newspaper.

Contribution to the newer, and in our opinion the better, view of the interrelation of newspapers and advertisers, has particular value when it comes from the business quarter. The advertising manager of a large manufacturing concern in Connecticut, J. B. Comstock, said in an address before the Springfield (Mass.) Publicity Club recently: "I believe that the advertisers ought to insist that the reading pages of publications be honestly edited." He was speaking of the reckless publication of irresponsible communications as a particular departure from right conduct, but broadened his statement to the general course of the newspaper and magazine when he reached the conclusion quoted. The notion that the advertiser may "insist" upon any line of action may be taken uncomfortably by the publishers, and perhaps the word was not happily chosen; but to the extent that Mr. Comstock intended to indicate the growing sense that advertising value depends upon the quality, the policy, the general conduct of the medium, it can hardly be questioned as the statement of general opinion.

The newspaper of the future, we think, will reflect the purpose on the publisher's side of holding advertising to truth, and on that of the advertiser to secure fit companionship for clean advertising in a clean newspaper. But why say the newspaper of the future—a grandly indefinite term? The newspaper of the present is the problem and it is the present one that is showing the gleam of the highly practical, because perfectly sound, conclusion that the partnership we mention is real, and that it will give effect to its new standards.

FOR SIXTEEN years the principle of taxing buildings at a less rate than land has been followed in Vancouver, B. C. For three years Vancouver has been operating under a system that is the closest approach to the Henry George single tax idea followed by any considerable community on this continent. In the sixteen years referred to, Vancouver has grown in population from 15,000 to 120,000. Readers of this newspaper have recently had opportunity of reading, and of seeing through illustrations, how splendidly the city has grown in the last three years. Single tax has been adopted gradually in Vancouver. At first building improvements were exempted from taxation partially; eventually the improvement tax was removed altogether, and this, it is claimed, without raising the tax rate of 20 mills on the dollar (2 per cent), which has remained the same since 1906.

Vancouver is becoming a beautifully built city. This is a fact that may be plainly seen by anybody who takes the time either to visit it or to examine photographs of its streets and structures. The reply of anti-single taxers to this is, in the first place, that Vancouver would have become a large and handsomely-built city in any event, and that it has become so not because of, but despite, its land value system of taxation.

Single taxers point with pride to the readiness with which capitalists invest their money in Vancouver improvements, as compared with their hesitation in communities where, as they put it, enterprise is penalized. Anti-single taxers reply to this by saying that Vancouver, as a matter of fact, is dangerously overbuilt. A recent letter from George H. Shields to the Seattle Times goes deeply and gloomily into this phase of the matter. Vancouver investors admit that the city is somewhat overbuilt at present, but they point to the increasing population and increasing business and say that the demand for commercial and private buildings will soon exceed the supply, as it often has in the past when building activity has been temporarily suspended. In three years \$60,000,000 worth of buildings have been erected in the city, but the vacant houses, floors and rooms are becoming fewer weekly, and building has not ceased. Finally, the Minnesota tax commission has recently investigated conditions in Vancouver, and while it reports that it is not prepared to recommend the adoption of the taxation system as it exists in that city, it does not hesitate to say that there is much good in it, or to intimate that it might be profitable to apply it to Minnesota in a modified form.

Meanwhile, Vancouver and other western Canadian cities are clinging to the single tax regardless of all the criticism that is being heaped upon them by the older communities in the east, and perhaps they have no stronger reason for doing so than may be found in the fact that their credit is excellent with the banks at home and abroad.

TOUCHING the point that New York's proposed Hudson river bridge is to be higher than any of those spanning the East river, all that can be said is that it can well be, considering its high price.

ONE advantage of the new House seats at Washington is that in cases where floor privileges are granted to distinguished visitors, the members can relieve the aisles by pushing along.

AN ILLINOIS man has traced 10,000 relatives. The reverse of this has been true mainly in the past, especially where it has been, or seemed to be, worth while.

### Advertisers Demanding Fit Publications

### Conflicting Views on the Single Tax